New-York Daily Times.

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ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA'S MAILS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

EXPECTED CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCES.

RESTORATION OF PEACE TO EUROPE.

DISSATISFACTION OF ENGLAND WITH THE RESULT.

Interesting Items from the Crimea.

The Cunard steamship *Cambria* arrived at Boston about 12, (midnight,) Wednesday. Her mails, transmitted South in the early train, reached this City yesterday afternoon.

We have but little to add to the ample summary of the *Cambria's* news, which was telegraphed from Halifax.

Assigned to the Paris Conferences the latest intelligence is to be found in the following dispatch, dated Paris, Friday evening, March 28:

"The Congress has terminated its labor, with the exception of a formal signature of the conditions of peace, which, it is said, will be definitely signed by the whole of the Plenipotentiaries on Sunday next.

The London *Post* also mentions Sunday; but the correspondent of the London *Daily News* states that the treaty will be actually signed to-day. It is understood that this last statement rests on very excellent authority."

PARIS GOSSIP.

The Infant Prince and his Nurse—An American Prima Donna in Paris—Madame Bisaccianti—M. Racquet's Account of the Recent Expedition in New-York—Poe in France—Alexander Dumas, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

AFFAIRS AT THE PALACE.

The news from the Palace this week is without mention of any kind. The health bulletins of the Emperor, of the Imperial infant, and the Prince Jerome, have ceased to appear—all are doing well. Guard has been mounted over the young Prince by soldiers of the Imperial Guard. Two carabiniers en permanence before the door of the Prince's ante-chamber, are supposed to prevent intrusion into His Highness' presence without permission from His Highness, or without having their names proclaimed in His Highness' ear. The guard and the ceremony, however, are only believed to be allegorical. I have said that there had been no mention at the palace; but I forget that there had been an accident which was duly recorded in one of the Government journals. The nurse, in traversing the room with the Imperial cherub in her arms, caught her toes in the carpet and nearly fell, an accident which, it is said, did not at all alarm the future Emperor, but which caused a grave indisposition of the nurse!

I should not forget to mention that Drs. Dubois and Conneau, besides the promotions in the Legion of Honor, on the occasion of the accouchement of Her Majesty, received fees as follows: Dr. Dubois, 50,000; Dr. Conneau, 31,000. Each of the other doctors present received $1,000.

AN AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA AT THE ITALIENS.

The great triumph of Madame Bisaccianti, of Boston, at the Italian Opera on Sunday evening last, has been the subject of much pride to the Americans in Paris. Madame Bisaccianti, formerly Miss Cruvelli, of Boston, and niece of Mr. Ravel, music-seller of New-York, made her appearance for the first time before a Paris audience, under a crowd of unfavorable circumstances which would have crushed any artiste of ordinary merit. Madame Bisaccianti is engaged in Italy and at length left the festival to return as engagement in Paris for a later period, and in order to do so was obliged to give a representation. But when and what was she to sing?

The Italian Opera has, this Winter, as many prima donnas to pieces, and there roamed at first neither a spare night nor a piece; for between Grisi, Penicolini, Bosseli-Marzo and Penco, all the available time and pieces are occupied. The Sunday night before Easter, however, is exactly one of those nights on which people do not go to theatres, and that night was assigned her for her *début*. They allowed her to sing the "Somnambula." She had but one rehearsal with the orchestra, and she had one recital at her house, which satisfied her hearers that they had found, to use their own words, another Malibran. On the morning of the day on which she was to sing she was taken with a sudden hoarseness, which would have prevented any other artiste perhaps from appearing before an audience; but this appeared to be the only opportunity to make her *début* at Paris, and she determined to risk the consequences.

To add to all these difficulties, the house was not more than half full. The Italiens, as you know, is the noblest theatre in the world—nothing but a superior talent can warm it into a bravo. It is too fashionable to be moved easily to a cheer, and a boisterous clique will not be tolerated. But Madame Bisaccianti was cheered from beginning to end of the piece. Her debut was as brilliant as any that has taken place within memory at this theatre. The critics speak of her in the highest terms, and although they do not admit that she is a Malibran, they all, I believe, without exception, place her before Grisi, and Persiani, and Tacnacc, and consequently in a position which will leave her without rival on the French stage. The consequence is that she will occupy, in all probability, the place of prima donna at the Italiens the coming Winter. The French public acknowledge their surprise that America should send them a prima donna who should eclipse all their own; but they find some consolation in the fact that Mme. Bisaccianti received her musical education in Italy, the great school of music for all nations.

BENOIST'S MEDEA.

Mme. Ristori, who is making a fortune this season in Paris, repeated, at her house, a few evenings ago, in presence of M. Legouvé, the author, and an invited company of select friends, the *rôle of Médée*, translated into Italian from the French. The reader perhaps knows that the great *tragédienne* has already played the work of M. Legouvé in Italy, and with a success superior, if possible, to that of Rachel. The company present at the rehearsal applauded beyond measure, and at the end M. Legouvé, taking the hand of Mme. Ristori, said, with a voice full of emotion: "Madame, your performance is wonderful! You have revealed beauties in my work which I did not believe to exist. People talk of the rage and the irony of Mlle. Rachel! but what will they say when they see you?" It would seem a hazardous enterprise for a French company to attempt to play a French translation of Shakespeare in London or New-York, and the friends of Rachel predict that Ristori will fall in the Italian translation of *Médée*; but they evidently mistake the qualities of the great actress. An actress who has the power to conquer renown in the pieces of Alfieri is capable of overcoming the prejudices of a French audience in favor of Rachel's *Médée*.

ROMAIN MAQUET ON FELIX RAPHAEL.

Romain Maquet, the interpreter and advertising agent of the Rachel company in the United States, has just arrived in Paris from New-York. His first work on his arrival was to publish a letter on the Rachel speculation and on Felix Raphael in particular. In this letter M. Maquet says that the speculation, as far as it went, was not a failure, and that at the end of ten or eleven weeks Mlle. Rachel went home to Paris a dead! for 800,000 francs, and M. Raphael, one for 80,000 francs. That afterwards, when Mlle. Rachel was left alone, she spent about 160,000 francs, but that Raphael spent nothing. This agrees very nearly with the account of M. Louis Beauvallet, and may be accepted as the true state of affairs.

M. Maquet says, that on arriving at New-York he did all in his power to introduce properly to the New World the name of the great *tragédienne*. To use his own words: "I succeeded perfectly in this object. The biography of Mlle. Rachel was crushed under a biography of Raphael, written by me in Stanhope. The press of New-York, which gives the law to the entire press of the United States, sung over and over again for the thousandth time the praises of Mlle. Rachel upon the arrival of the great *tragédienne*. The public was thus prepared to applaud her, and to pass over in the night the accidental and secondary incidents; it was a crescendo as well for the artiste as for the speculator, and that, too, in spite of the administrative embarrassments of M. Felix Raphael, who has a particular talent for making enemies with the press and with the public." M. Maquet complains loudly of the judaic conduct of Raphael throughout, and announces that he has already commenced a suit against him for his unpaid salary.

It is evident from the revelations that are being made by the returned company, that if M. Raphael had been left at home, or if the management had been in the hands of an American, the speculation would not have broken up.

Mlle. Rachel has not announced at what day she will appear again at the Théâtre Français. She repeats continually to her friends that she was well pleased with her reception in the United States, and that she still hopes to be able to return and fulfill her engagements. Where is the American manager that will undertake the speculation?

The letters of M. Louis Beauvallet, on "Rachel and the New World," of which you published the first, reached the number of twelve, and were consequently too lengthy to publish entire in the columns of the TIMES. They are about to appear in book form, enlarged and revised.

EDGAR A. POE.

After a long and trying labor on the part of the translator, M. Baudelaire, the publishing house of Michel Lévy has at length brought out in one volume a collection of the romances of Edgar A. Poe, already published in the United States.

The work has been well received by the critics. In fact, the admiration of Poe in France is unbounded. They do not hesitate to declare that he has created a new style, that he has made a valuable innovation in the routine of modern romance, and that he is destined to have many imitators in France. A critic characterises the tales of Poe as bearing the real mark of American fabrication, which, he says, no novelist of the Old World could either have conceived or brought to an end.

DANIEL STERN.

An Italian journal announces the approaching marriage of the Baroness D'Agoult, more known to the public under the name of "Daniel Stern," to Liszt, the long-hated pianist, whom you know. The Baroness is about 54 years of age.

Madame Gemeau Sand will be in despair at this news, and will find all sorts of reproaches for the inconstancy of man.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

Alexandre Dumas was leaving a *soirée*, the other night, at the same time as a gentleman whose breast was covered with crosses and other decorations. The gentleman with many titles gave to his domestic, who handed him his over-coat, ten sous. Alexandre Dumas drew from his pocket a piece of ten francs and gave it to the valet.

"Pardon, Monsieur," said the domestic to Dumas, "without doubt you have made a mistake."

"No, no, it is not me, it is the other gentleman," said Dumas, designating the decorated individual.

FRENCH SANG FROID.

A Frenchman was tried the other day in one of the Departments, for having killed his father and mother. The crime was committed under the most revolting circumstances; and at the end of the pleadings, when he was about to be condemned to death, the President of the Tribunal asked the usual question, if he had any thing to say in his defence?

"*Mon Dieu, non, Monsieur le President,*" he replied, "Only I hope you will have pity on a poor orphan!"

MALAKOFF.

THE CONFERENCES.

Difficulties in the Way of Peace Removed—Unsatisfactory Nature of the Treaty about to be Established.

From the London Times, March 26.

The last intelligence from Paris is to the effect that *the late diplomatic difficulty is on the point of being settled.* It will be remembered that a few days since an unexpected obstacle threatened to delay the conclusion of peace. On Saturday last the Plenipotentiaries met with the expectation of concluding their labors. The Emperor, among others, is reported to have been certain that all was over, and even *to have given orders for the cannon of the Invalides to announce the advent of peace* at the same time that the *Te Deum* was resounding in the churches of France for the safe delivery of the Empress.

The claim of Prussia to sign the treaty on equal terms with the other Powers, is said to have been the cause of this difficulty, and unless will be, or have been already, dispatched to the Generals at the seat of war, ordering them not to recommence hostilities, even though the 31st of March should arrive without their receiving the news of peace. Lord Clarendon is reported to have resisted the Prussian claim with much earnestness, and to have insisted that this State should only adhere to the treaty in the same manner as France did to that of 1840—signed without her participation. *Matters now appear to have been arranged.* We cannot, therefore, anticipate anything more serious than a short delay, and trust that, though some days may pass before all is settled, the Plenipotentiaries will soon affix their names to a new Treaty of Paris.

We conceive it quite possible, therefore, that the British people *will be discontented with the peace which is about to be proclaimed.* Granting what its defenders state, that it is as favorable as could be expected, and may stand on its solid merits, we doubt whether it will satisfy the hopes which, rightly or wrongly, have been cherished by Englishmen. There can be no doubt that the war commenced with large expectations, which were increased by victory and by the consciousness of ability to prolong the contest. It was thought that territorial concessions or even pecuniary indemnity would be the result of our exertions. But it now appears that *our triumph is of a different and of a less palpable kind.* Our victories and our undiminished resources are their own reward. The defeats of the Czar and the the dissipation of fears which had brooded over Europe are the losses of Russia. Even though no concession had been wrung from the enemy, even though Sebastopol and Bomarsund were again to bristle with guns and shelter squadrons beneath their batteries, Russia would not be what she was. The Allies have scattered two illusions—that her armies were invincible, and that her territory must be the grave of an invading force. They have shown that the increase of maritime commerce and the progress of science have made possible a campaign with the sea for a basis of operations, and that Russia may be at any time assailed according to the tactics of 1854. They have not only destroyed one of her navies and forbidden its reconstruction, but they have shown that naval forces in any sea open to Russia only a feeble exotic, fostered with unceasing care and vast expense, to impose on the world in time of peace, but useless when the day of trial comes.

Whatever may be the future destiny of the Turkish Empire, it is at least delivered for the present from the fear of invasion and dismemberment. There is, therefore, time to regenerate, *if regeneration be possible.* Perhaps the most solid gain of the war is the right to advise and to enforce advice on Turkey. In one sense *we garrison the frontiers of the Ottoman State.* For many years, unless France and England be more reckless, and Russia more subtle than we can believe, the ascendancy of the Western Powers must be complete at Constantinople. Somewhat similar are our relations to Sweden. The two seas along the shores of which Russian power has so craftily advanced are commanded by two States which have been the victims of Muscovite aggression, and which are now bound to us in close and natural alliance by the events of this war. Such a state of things could not have been hoped for three years since, and was only made possible by a convulsion like that which is about to end. Viewed dispassionately, these new alliances, the result of our exertions and victories, are of more importance than if we had severed a province from the Czar's dominions, or restored to its savage population the supremacy over a mountain chain.

While, therefore, we regret that the weight of the burden of the war on our allies, *and their unwise and undignified demonstrations in favor of peace, have given to Russia better terms than she had reason to expect,* we cannot believe that this war has been made in vain. Nothing that the country has done or suffered will be lost; even its shortcomings, so speedily and amply repaired, will add to its future fame. It will not be again believed that a nation must be unfit *for war and incapable of a high policy because* its people in time of peace devote themselves to those pursuits by which alone the advantages of peace can be attained. These two years have shown that industry and enterprise are the surest basis on which even military power can rest.

The nation which is said to have recklessly, foolishly, even sordidly neglected the art of warfare, is found, after a short term of hostilities, possessed of *the largest armaments*, by land and sea, that the world has ever seen, while military monarchies are exhausted and collapsed. This reflection alone should reconcile Englishmen to the results about to be announced at Paris, and convince them that the blood of their countrymen has not been shed in vain. It should also convince any Envoy who may seek to delay or dissemble that *there is at least one* Power both able and willing to continue the war.

From the London Post, (Ministerial.) March 26.

Before many days have elapsed the Articles of Peace will probably be signed at Paris, and the war with Russia will have become a thing of the past. Already hostilities are in abeyance by the operation of the armistice, and it is not now likely that they will be renewed. The din of war will remain hushed, and the nations of Europe be again at liberty to prosecute the various objects of human enterprise without fear or interference. Upon what exact terms this peace will be concluded, it is impossible at present to say. The secret is very properly kept within the innermost recesses of diplomatic reserve. They will, doubtless, transpire in due course, and find their way to publication through the usual channels; but, till then, an exciting mystery shrouds them round, and we can only guess and infer what they are likely to be from what has gone before.

The Five Points are, we know, conceded in substance and principle. What remains to be now done is to make them sure in effect; and this is, to a great extent, dependent upon matters of detail. These will be arranged, by a Commission, whose labors may extend over several months, and will only be seen in their results. Public expectation must therefore tone itself down and take a lesson in patience, not prying too anxiously behind the diplomatic curtain, nor laying down too dogmatically the conditions on which we are to be content to sheathe the sword. However protracted may be the deliberations of the Envoys upon the minor questions, the fact remains that peace is substantially determined upon. Differences may arise in the Commission with respect to certain details, but they will be composed without war. Hostilities are virtually over, and we may congratulate the country upon the achievement of this desirable result.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF PEACE REMOVED.

From the Paris Patrie, March 26.

The Congress again met to-day, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Without departing from the reserve imposed upon us, we think we can announce that the trying difficulties of which certain correspondents of foreign journals have spoken have ceased. The Congress and the Commission of Secondary Plenipotentiaries are actively progressing in their work.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE CONFERENCES.

Paris (March 22) Correspondence of Le Nord.

The eleventh Conference has been held to-day. Upon this occasion all the Plenipotentiaries were present, and the draft of the treaty of peace, prepared by the second Plenipotentiaries, was handed in.

Austria has raised new questions concerning the navigation of the Danube. I have already informed you that the Prussian Plenipotentiaries have not had an occasion up to this time to praise the proceedings of Austria. In fact, Count Buol, knowing that Baron de Manteuffel and Count Hatzfeldt had arrived, and were awaiting admission, wished to make his new proposition in their absence, and the Prussian Plenipotentiaries were obliged to wait more than an hour. You may imagine this proceeding was not thought very friendly.

The Conference has had to regulate the occupation of Turkey by the Allied troops. This appears to have been fixed at the amount of 90,000, partly French and partly English. Its duration it is not possible to predict at present.

The English Government has lowered its tone considerably with regard to Prussia. The possibility of new alliances must be kept in view.

THE QUESTION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES—THE PORTE'S OBJECTIONS.

Paris (March 24) Correspondence of the London Post.

The Congress will meet every day at 1 o'clock until the treaty of peace is signed, which act, I have no doubt, will be accomplished before the 31st. Parisian gossip has fixed every day between this and the close of the month for the great event, when the city is to be illuminated. The question of the Principalities, as regards the internal government, will probably be left to a commission. As I informed you, some days since, the Porte is determined not to sign away his legitimate influence over these districts of the Turkish Empire. At the same time, no alarm need be felt as to the results of the Congress, each of the Plenipotentiaries who will sign the treaty having placed the necessary reserves to those articles which the various commissions may modify.

The only object the Porte has in objecting to bind himself to the new reforms by treaty is the coercive character it will give to acts which the Sultan and his Government are anxious themselves to carry out, and of which fact they are giving daily examples.

The Turkish Government finds no difficulty about an Anglo-French force being stationed for a certain time in different parts of the Turkish Empire.

The Russian Envoys at Paris support the idea of the union of the Principalities. Turkey opposes this arrangement, as it would render Russian intrigue more easy, in proportion as the Principalities are more independent. In fact, the "emancipation" of the Principalities leaves the door open to the old aggressor. The latest accounts from Constantinople all confirm a previous rumor that the Porte was averse to the introduction into the general treaty of peace of the reforms contained in the late Hatti Scherif. But this assertion must be taken in the way I have pointed out. The Government of the Porte is rigorously applying the new reforms throughout the Empire.

CLOSING OF THE CONFERENCES.

From the Assemblée National.

The labors of the Congress are evidently drawing to a close. All the essential conditions of the treaty which is to bestow peace to Europe have been settled, it is said, some days ago; and some arrangements concerning the Danubian provinces and their internal rule have alone retarded its definite conclusion. It is added that the signatures will be affixed probably this week—Thursday or Friday. What we can assure is this, that Lord Clarendon has made several P.P.C. visits, and has announced that he will quit Paris on Sunday morning, in order to be present at the Monday's sitting of the House of Lords.

We believe that in the course of the negotiation the best harmony has not appeared to reign between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Russia, and that there has been in their relations something of that bitterness which is usually to be remarked in old friends who have been separated by circumstances, and mutually believe themselves ill-treated. In a word, if appearances were to be believed, as also the commentaries to which they have given rise, the intimate alliance which existed before the war between the three great Northern Courts is more or less seriously compromised.

Kossuth on the Austrian Concordat.

From the London Daily News, March 22.

Last evening, M. Kossuth delivered the first of two lectures, at the Spa-fields School-room, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, on the "Concordat between the Pope and Francis Joseph, of Austria, with special reference to Hungary in general, and the Protestantism of Hungary in particular." The charges for admission were 2*s.* and 1*s.*, and the spacious room was crowded—Rev. Mr. Thomasset presiding. M. Kossuth, who was received with loud cheers, remarked that the Concordat was, on the part of the Pope, a daring and dangerous manifestation of aspiration of universal supremacy, and, on the part of the Austrian Emperor, a shameful surrender of the most sacred rights of the crown, the clergy, and the people. To Hungary the consequences would be very serious. That country had always displayed a bold opposition to Papal pretensions, both before and after the Reformation. No nation had rendered greater services to the cause of Protestantism. Hungary had been chosen as the field for this aggression, because she was disarmed and helpless; but he hoped the time would come when Providence would afford her the means of shaking off the fetters of tyranny and oppression. After taking a general survey of the causes of the Concordat, reserving the details of it for the next lecture, he proceeded to sketch the peculiar characters of the Pope and the Emperor of Austria. Bigoteraft and priestcraft were united in them for the suppression of liberty. In conclusion, M. Kossuth pointed out the troubles which the triumph of the Concordat in Hungary might in time bring upon England, and quoted a remark made upon the subject by Oliver Cromwell, in 1656.

The meeting separated with three cheers for the lecturer.

Smuggling Silks to America.

From the European Times, March 22.

At the Liverpool Assizes, yesterday, the following case was adjudicated upon:

BREACH OF CONTRACT.—BRENNAN *vs.* HOWARD.

This was an action for the recovery of damages for a breach of contract arising out of rather singular circumstances Mr. Atherton, Q. C., with whom was Mr. Owens, was counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Edwin James, Q. C., with whom was Mr. Blair, for the defendant. In stating the case to the Jury, Mr. Atherton said that the plaintiff is Mr. John Brennan, a silk merchant, of Manchester, and who had also a place of business at New-York. The defendant is Mr. Henry Howard, who held the situation of berthing clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Grinshaw & Co., of Liverpool. In November, 1855, the plaintiff, being desirous of forwarding some silk goods to New-York, came to Liverpool for the purpose of entering into arrangements with Messrs Grinshaw & Co. to forward the same. Plaintiff met a person named Devine, to whom he stated his object. Devine then introduced him to the defendant, and the three arranged to meet in the evening, which they did. Plaintiff stated that he wished to forward a considerable quantity of silk goods to New-York, packed, not in the usual way, but in fact, in hampers, with the view, it must be acknowledged, of escaping the *ad valorem* duty that would be exacted upon their importation into New-York. Devine said that the defendant was just the very man, being intimately acquainted with several mates of ships in the New-York trade.

An arrangement was then entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant, who contracted to deliver those hampers of silk—packed in three dozen hampers, to imitate bottled porter—(laughter)—for which he was to receive £7 upon each. The usual charge for the conveyance of such a package to New-York would not be more than from 5*l.* to 10*s.*, while the *ad valorem* duty upon the silk in New-York, if openly landed, would be considerably more than £7 each. On the 11th November, 1855, one hamper, containing silk goods, to the value of £186 5*s.* 4*d.*, was addressed to Devine, for the purpose of his handing it over to the defendant for transit to New-York, as per contract; on the 20th November a second hamper of silk goods, of the value of £197 odd, was similarly sent; and, on the 17th December, of the same year, a third hamper was dispatched from Manchester, under like circumstances, containing silk goods worth £189 18*s.* 7*d.* For each of these hampers the defendant gave a receipt. It turned out, however, that two of these hampers had never reached their destination, while the third came to hand with half its original contents abstracted. This action was, therefore, brought to recover the amount of plaintiff's loss, the result of the defendant's neglect and non-fulfillment of contract. The plaintiff was examined, and his evidence corroborated the foregoing. Mr. James cross-examined the plaintiff at great length, and elicited that he had been in the habit of "smuggling silks to America" during the last five or six years, through Devine and the defendant. Devine was what was called a "runner" in the same employ as the defendant, and received £1 upon hampers for his trouble. The goods were usually forwarded in the boxes of emigrants, sometimes by the mates of sailing vessels and steamers. Plaintiff had not, upon the whole, been the gainer by these smuggling transactions. It was something like horse-racing, for he had been taken in, so it was not, after all, a very profitable business—certainly not in the transaction in question. The loss of the hampers had been accounted for by a statement to the effect that they had been thrown overboard in the river Hudson, to avoid their seizure. By Mr. Atherton: I have made sent more than 30 parcels to be smuggled into New-York during the past six years, but send out silk goods in the regular way to the extent of some £500 monthly. John Devine said he had known the defendant some years, and had been engaged in the same office with him. Witness got 10*s.* per week and commission for obtaining passengers. Recollect the plaintiff calling in November, 1855, and stating that he wanted to shipsome goods, through Messrs. Grinshaw, for New-York. Witness told the defendant this, when he (defendant) replied that if the plaintiff would send the goods safe to Liverpool, he would forward them right enough to New-York. According to agreement plaintiff, defendant, and witness met in the evening, first at the office after the clerks had left, when they adjourned to an hotel. An agreement was there entered into by the defendant to deliver "three dozen hampers" of silk at the plaintiff's warehouse in New-York, free of duty, at £7 .57 each, no money to be paid until plaintiff should hear of the safe arrival of the property. The defendant also stipulated that the hampers should not be addressed to him, but to witness, which was done, the three hampers in question received, and handed over to the defendant, who gave a receipt for each.

In cross-examination by Mr. James, the witness said he had sent away a few boxes for the defendant, who paid him ten shillings a box; he had smuggled nothing, and had not the slightest knowledge that the boxes contained contraband goods. If he had known the fact, and was paid for it, he would send off boxes of smuggled goods. Perhaps he might have known that the 30 boxes and hampers he had sent off contained smuggled goods, but he did not know what. Witness, also, kept a boarding-house. The Police had not very lately been there looking after any person.

By Mr. Atherton.—Witness had been left a considerable sum of money lately, and was no longer "a runner," having left Messrs. Grinshaw's employ. After some further corroborative evidence, Mr. Atherton applied for permission to amend the declaration. Mr. James objected. His Lordship said that he must object; and observed that he should not be a party to assist a person who had been defrauding the American revenue. The way would be to withdraw a Juryman, which was done, and the plaintiff was non-suited.

Meeting of Generals in the Crimea to Arrange an Armistice.

Sebastopol (March 14) Correspondence of the Morning Herald.

"The Tchernaya was the boundary between the Allies and the enemy. On the near side, where the two tents were pitched, we observed not only officers of every grade, but a lady on horseback, who was said to be a Mrs. Dalrymple, of some family well known about John O'Groat's House. In the rear of these two tents the ground rises, and the activity was covered with a mass of soldiers on foot, and not a few horsemen, all eagerly on the tiptoe of them. The ground for the conference on the Anglo-French side of the bridge was kept by the Zouaves. Marshal Pelissier did not attend, but sent his chief of the staff, Gen. Martimprey. Gen. Canrobert, Commander of the Forces, was present, with a brilliant staff; and the Sardinian General-in-chief and suite accompanied them.

Part of this *cortège* rode across the bridge, some few hundred yards, to receive and escort the Russians to Gen. Codrington's tent. Some of the Muscovites wore very striking uniforms. The officers were all well mounted. They had evidently turned out on their best steeds, and in their best attire. A tall officer, in a white uniform, attracted particular attention; and the helmets of the Russians, surmounted by waving plumes, were pronounced, on all hands, as perfection. After crossing the bridge, the generals entered one of the tents, remained there a short time, and then adjourned to the other, where, it is said, an abundant supply of champagne and other good things had been prepared for them.

As to what passed at the conference, 'this deponent sayeth not.' But it was asserted on the ground, that the ratification of the armistice was the real, and, indeed, only business of the day: although some added that a demand had been made that English ships should, during the armistice, enter that part of Sebastopol harbor held by the Allies—a demand which the Russian General at once negatived. When the conference was over, the Allied Generals, with their staff, escorted the Russians back again over the bridge."

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The Congregational Society organized in Flushing five years since, and since worshipping in a small temporary chapel, have just completed a new and beautiful church edifice on the corner of Bowne-avenue and Ailanthus-place. Interesting dedicatory services were held on Tuesday evening, which included a statement of the history and present condition of the Society, and a sermon and remarks by Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Joseph Thompson, of the Broadway Tabernacle.

☞ One of the street-sweeping machines (the American patent) was at work in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Smith, "the machine man," having obtained the contract for cleaning the Fourth, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards. We have no doubt the contractor will make lots of money out of the manure he will collect there. But *here* is the place to make the money. Our streets are about a foot under, and every bushel that overlies them would make the farmers' fields laugh. Let somebody clean our streets for health's and decency's sake. Mr. Ex-Ding's delicate operations will never do it.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 15, 17, 20, 25, 58, 63, 84.

FIRES.

Disastrous Fire in Bardstown, Ky.—Fourteen Buildings Burnt.

From the Louisville Journal.

BARDSTOWN, Sunday April 13, 1856.

Our town was visited yesterday by the most destructive fire that has ever occurred here. The wind was very high, and the flames spread with extraordinary rapidity. Unfortunately our fire engine got out of order at the commencement of the fire, and proved of little avail. It originated from the chimney of a kitchen. I give you a list of the buildings burnt and by whom they were owned:

Two frame houses, the property of Michael Donohoe; James Greer's old tavern stand, kitchen, &c.; frame building of Robert Mattingly and out-buildings; one frame house of J. C. Matting, and out-buildings; one frame house of the Doom family; one two-story frame house of Nathaniel Wickliffe, and out-buildings, including stables and fencing; one two-story frame house of Alexander Moon, and all the out-buildings; one two-story frame house of the widow McAtee, and out-buildings; the widow Gibson's house, half frame and half wood, with a brick kitchen, and all other out-buildings; G. W. Hite's brick dwelling, with all the household furniture, brick kitchen, and stable, with four or five hundred bushels of corn, and all the other out-buildings on the lot; the Methodist brick meeting-house; P. M. Doom's stable, on the same lot; Dr. H. W. McCown's two-story brick house and furniture, brick kitchen, and all other buildings, including stable with eight or ten hundred bushels of corn, meat-house with all the meat; J. C. Wickliffe's two-story brick house and kitchen; the two-story frame house of Bergenheimer, on the bluff. The fire was stopped at Wickliffe's alley. The school-house and Presbyterian meeting-house were saved.

Fire at Nashville, Tenn.—Loss $300,000.

GALLATIN, Sunday, April 13, 1856.

On this (Sunday) morning the most destructive fire that ever happened in Nashville occurred. The Court-House, Nashville Inn, H. & B. Doscalle's, Scovall's and Strickland & Ellis' houses, were totally destroyed, besides several other buildings being greatly injured.

The loss is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of one hundred thousand dollars.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

First Battle between the Walker Army and the Costa Ricans.

Total Defeat of the Nicaraguan Troops.

NINETEEN PRISONERS SHOT.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Rumored Massacre of One Hundred Men in Leon.

Progress of the Central American Alliance against Walker.

News from Guatemala, San Salvador, and New-Grenada.

Destruction of the Steamer Osprey by Fire.

TWO WEEKS' LATER FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

By the steamship *George Law* which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, we have intelligence concerning the war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua of great importance and interest.

Col. Schlessinger, at the head of 400 troops, has been defeated near San José by 500 Costa Ricans under Gen. Mora. Nineteen Americans were taken prisoners and were shot. The Costa Rican army was about to enter Nicaragua. Full details of this news will be found published below.

It is reported that Honduras and San Salvador are about taking the field, in conjunction with Costa Rica, against Walker.

The steamship *Osprey*, belonging to the New-York and Venezuelan Steamship Company, was burned at her wharf at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 25th ult. She is a total loss. Insured.

The March of Walker's Army into Costa Rica—Description of the Battle with the Costa Rican Army—Highly Interesting Particulars—Rumored Slaughter of Walker's Men at Leon—Union of Honduras and Salvador with Costa Rica.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, April 3, 1856.

Our only important news here is from Central America, where Walker is making himself the "observed of all observers," and as your communication with San Juan del Norte is broken off I send you full particulars, as received here a few days ago by the steamer *Emilie*, from Punta Arenas and Central American ports.

As your readers are doubtless aware, for some time past, the Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, alarmed at the aspect of affairs in Nicaragua, and naturally jealous of the interference of foreigners in their affairs, especially when carried on in the high-handed manner Walker has done, have formed among themselves a league, offensive and defensive, for the purpose of opposing the foreign influence in Nicaragua.

Costa Rica especially, cut off as it is from the other powers, small, sparsely populated, but at the same time wealthy and progressive, had every reason to fear that it would be the Naboth's vineyard coveted by Walker, and when the Commissioners from Nicaragua proposed to form a treaty with it, positively refused to have anything to say to that country as long as it was in the hands of strangers. In this it did no more than the United States Government, in not acknowledging Mr. Parker H. French.

At last matters came to a crisis.

On the 25th of February, the President of Costa Rica, Don Juan Rafael Mora, convoked Congress in extraordinary session, and on the 27th that body authorized him, alone, or in union with the other Central American States, to take arms against the Republic of Nicaragua, to defend its inhabitants from the heavy oppression of the filibusters, and to drive them from the soil of all Central America.

On the same day, the President issued a decree calling out 9,000 of the militia, and on the 28th another, in which it denied the authority of the so-called Provisional Government of Nicaragua. A loan of $100,000 was asked for, and the whole sum was immediately subscribed.

In the meantime, by Walker's order, the British mail for San José de Costa Rica was seized by a party of his forces, at a place called Hipp's Point, whilst ascending the San Juan River, and on the 10th of March he issued his proclamation of "war to the knife" against all Central America.

The Costa Rica troops were immediately marched to Punta Arenas and there embarked for Liberia, the President himself accompanying them. A large force was also left in Punta Arenas to protect it in case of invasion, as Walker threatened to come down there in the Company's steamers. A printing press accompanies the army, and a daily bulletin is issued. On the 20th of March the first engagement took place, at a place called Santa Rosa, between four hundred of the filibusters under Colonel Louis Schlessinger, and five hundred Costa Ricans under General José Joaquin Mora. According to the official reports published in the Costa Rica *Boletin Oficial*, as well as from letters received from private parties which I have seen, it appears that in fifteen minutes the filibusters were defeated, the Costa Ricans storming their position at the point of the bayonet, twenty-six were killed, many wounded and about forty prisoners taken. Schlessinger, however, managed to escape.

The names of the killed and wounded are not given. Private letters state that many prisoners have since been taken in the woods, and that they all have been shot.

In the meantime the main army, three thousand strong, is marching into Nicaragua, where Walker has taken his stand, having fortified Granada as well as his means would permit.

Another version of this battle, and perhaps a more correct one, though I have it only from hearsay, is, that the Costa Rica forces were advancing quite unconscious of the presence of the filibusters at Santa Rosa, when the advanced guard met three strangers, two white men and a native, in the act of making a reconnoissance. They surrounded them and took them prisoners, and one, a Scotchman, name not given, the Secretary to Colonel Schlessinger, was wounded, (and had to have, subsequently, his arm amputated.) From them they learned of the presence of the force at Santa Rosa and managed to reach them unobserved. A general fight took place, many of the

HEADQUARTERS OF COSTA RICA, HIGH-COMMAND,
LIBERIA, Thursday, March 20, 1856.

To His Excellency the President of the Republic:

SANTA ROSA, Thursday, March 20, 1856.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to inform you that at 4 o'clock this afternoon I was with my staff and routed completely 400 filibusters who had taken possession of this *hacienda* and had established themselves behind the many stone fences which exist here.

Our army fought with so much determination that the attack did not last over fourteen minutes.

We have to mourn over the loss of five or six excellent officers, and various soldiers. As soon as tranquillity is restored, I shall communicate to your Excellency the details of this glorious action, as well as the conduct of the officers who have most distinguished themselves.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your very humble servant,

JOSE JOAQUIN MORA.

P. S.—I am at present occupied in the pursuits of the filibusters, so that not one may escape. As this place does not offer either convenience or repose, I intend to march the troops back to Punta at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ANOTHER DESCRIPTION—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, LIBERIA, March 21, 1856.

To the Minister of War:

SIR: It is 4 o'clock of the afternoon, and the detailed account has arrived of the triumph of our arms against these foreign invaders, and to which the adjoined communications refer. The assault of the Heights of Santa Rosa, a splendid military position, elevated and surrounded by walls of stone in all its extent, has been glorious for our army. Such opinion I form from information which, though not official, can be relied upon. The attack was rapid and impetuous. The soldiers throwing themselves upon the filibusters who took refuge in the houses and behind the stone fences; one discharge of firearms and then the bayonet in close combat. Fourteen minutes had scarcely passed when the enemy, 400 in number, were flying to the surrounding woods, deserting ammunition, almost dead of thirst with no chance of finding any water to quench their thirst within a league's distance, and that toward the direction occupied by our forces—lost and pursued by our valiant soldiers, whose only thirst was to destroy the enemy entirely. The field is strewed with the dead; others are wandering wounded through the forests; twelve have been taken prisoners; on all sides they are surrounded and searching for by the five hundred Costa Ricans who hastened into action—filled with pride of other days, and with the present.

Such is the glorious result which the brave defenders of Central America have obtained. The comparison with the great physical and moral results of this victory our loss has been small, some 15 killed and wounded—alas, though enough!

The honorable, valiant and loyal Captains José María Gonzalez, Capt. Manuel Quiros, and Lieutenants Justo Cascne and Manuel Rosa, met a glorious death, as well as 15 soldiers, whose names are not yet known.

In celebrating this triumph, in which all officers and soldiers have given innumerable proofs of valor, I cannot but mourn the loss of so many braves.

Be pleased to make this known to their families; it is some consolation under such a misfortune to know the heroic death of their relatives; as well as mention the tears and admiration of their worthy Chief and companions.

May God preserve you. RAFAEL MORA.

Newspaper Accounts.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN GEN. SCHLESSINGER AND THE COSTA RICAN ARMY—DEFEAT OF THE NICARAGUANS—NINETEEN PRISONERS SHOT.

From the Panama Star and Herald, April 2.

The Hamburg steamship *Emilie* sailed from Panama on the 1st of March

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CROWN LAW.

$1,426,500 on Freight.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

CONTINUED HOSTILITIES.

NEWS FROM SALT LAKE.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE MARKETS.

The United States Mail steamship *George Law*, W. L. Hendon, U. S. M., commanding, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, at about ½ o'clock.

The *George Law* sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and from Havana on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M. Same day, at 4 o'clock P. M., 10 miles northeast of Havana, passed the American squadron, consisting of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, in the frigate *Roanoke*, sloop-of-war *Germantown*, and the store-ship *Supply*, all bound to Vera Cruz.

Passengers per United States Mail, 200 passengers, and $1,760,000 in treasure, arrived at Tarnara at 10 P. M. Left Chagres at 2 P. M. 8th inst., per U. S. steamer *Falcon*, lying off Aspinwall, and steamer *Falcon* for Kingston, Jamaica.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens*, from San Francisco March 20, with the United States Mail, and 207 passengers, and $1,760,000 in treasure, arrived at Tarnara at 10 P. M.

P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Golden Gate*, with the United States Mail, and 207 passengers, and $1,760,000 in treasure, arrived at Tarnara at 10 P. M.

Left Chagres at 2 P. M. 8th inst., per U. S. steamer *Falcon*, lying off Aspinwall, and steamer *Falcon* for Kingston, Jamaica.

Passengers per *Golden Gate*, from San Francisco March 20, for Panama.

Mr. Wm. Bell, a merchant of Salt Lake City, has been appointed Postmaster of that place, vice E. Smith, deceased.

Mr. Bell will have a large circle of acquaintances in Salt Lake City, who will be pleased to learn of his appointment.

The Mail Contract reports that great quantities of snow had fallen along the route, and for two hundred miles west from Fort Bridger the mail was carried on sleds.

Cedar City is improving rapidly, and the settlements on the Los Vegas are enjoying health and plenty. Provisions are still cheap

BOARDING.

FURNITURE.

TO PRINTERS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEWARK ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

New-York, Wednesday, April 15, 1857.

We can notice this week no reality new feature in the Dry Goods trade. Business has been fully resumed in a fair business manner, and mainly by jobbers; but merchants from the North and Northwest have not, as yet, commenced purchasing with freedom, and are not generally expected to do so before the opening of the Canals. Goods, as a rule, are not sent in much excess of orders, have had nearly all their Spring orders filled, and only the choicest styles bring full prices. Cotton Flannels sell slowly at former rates. Sheetings in reduced supply and held firmly, yet are not very freely sold. Drills are selling with more freedom, though tempted thereto by reasons of a well sustained price. Some factors look for an advance, in view of the steady upward movement in the raw material. Ginghams are tightly purchased and are limited stock, and fair request, at steady prices. Printing Cloths are not very freely offered, while they are but moderately inquired for at about previous figures. Fabrics are generally dull and inactive and depressed. Linseys are in pretty fair demand, but possess cheapness about prices, and this circumstance is no improvement to active business. Prevailing styles of Muslin de Laines are in the usual demand, but possess cheapness about prices, and this circumstance is no improvement to active business. Prevailing styles of Muslin de Laines are in the usual demand, but possess cheapness about prices, and this circumstance is no improvement to active business. Prevailing styles of Muslin de Laines are in the usual demand, but possess cheapness about prices, and this circumstance is no improvement to active business.

...in the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. ... presented joint resolutions, providing ... uninhabited islands, lying beyond the ... jurisdiction of nations, which have ... been or may hereafter be discovered and taken ... possession of by American citizens, shall become ... part of the territory of the United States; but the ... rights of the property in deposits of guano, ... shall be vested in the persons who shall have made the discovery. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In the House, a joint resolution was passed by a small majority, to purchase 15,000 copies of Dr. Kane's narrative, at five dollars per copy, for distribution among the members of Congress, and instructing the Secretary of the Navy to have appropriate medals prepared. An instruction was made to have the vote reconsidered. No other business.

☞ The Mail steamship *George Law* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon with a fortnight's later news from California and Oregon, and nearly a million and a half in treasure on freight. The intelligence from California is meagre. On the 5th of March the Democratic State Convention met in Sacramento City, and elected delegates to attend the approaching Cincinnati Convention. The Convention declared that James Buchanan was their first choice for the Presidency. Measures, it is said, have been taken for the organization of a Republican Party in California, but there have been no public demonstrations. Indian troubles still continued to a great extent in Oregon and Washington Territories, and another attack on Seattle was anticipated. The reader will find among our extracts a sketch of the principal events that have transpired in the Pacific Territories since the date of previous advices. We also receive later news from Salt Lake by way of San Francisco. No feature of special importance presents itself for comment.

☞ We have received, via San Francisco, some late and interesting intelligence from China. Mr. James Smeaton has issued a decree, dated at Hong Kong, by which merchantvessels of all nations shall for the future be protected by British men-of-war in passing from port to port. This move is one of great importance to trading vessels, and it is the only way to put a stop to those piratical depredations in the Chinese Seas, of which there have been so many examples, can be effectually checked. It is announced that the prosecution against the U. S. Consul Keenan, for liberating a prisoner, has been abandoned by the Government. Dr. Parker, the U. S. Commissioner, had arrived at Hong Kong, and had commenced his duties by taking a determined stand against the Rebels in Canton. A terrible fire had occurred at Macao. Thirteen hundred houses were burnt, at an estimated loss of over a million of dollars.

☞ The Cunard steamship *Cambria* arrived at this port at midnight on Wednesday, and her mails, forwarded this City yesterday afternoon. The news, which we publish elsewhere, is simply a continuation of the summary previously telegraphed from Halifax. According to all accounts, a Treaty of Peace was on the eve of being signed, and it was confidently expected that the Conferences would be adjourned almost immediately afterward. An article from the London *Times*, which we have transferred to our columns, betrays the fact that the Treaty about to be concluded has not attained the ends for which the war has been ostensibly carried on, and that it will be, in consequence, unacceptable to the mass of the English people.

☞ The United States mail steamship *Baltic*, now overdue at this port, will, in all probability, arrive during the day.

News from Nicaragua—Walker's Defeat.

The news from Central America, received by the Cortes Line, and published in this morning's paper, is important and interesting. It will be remembered that after the declaration of war by Costa Rica against Nicaragua, General Walker promptly sent Col. Schlesinger with a force of some 400 men, with instructions to enter the Costa Rican territory. It seems now that about the 20th of March, this advance detachment encountered a Costa Rican force, numbering some 500 men, under General Mora, and that after a sharp contest of some fifteen minutes' duration, the Nicaraguans were defeated with a loss which has been variously estimated at from twenty to a hundred men. Our Panama correspondent, whose letter will be found elsewhere, gives some highly interesting particulars of this engagement. It is alleged that nineteen prisoners who fell into the hands of the enemy were immediately shot; but it must be remembered that the reports of these transactions have been received from the Rebels themselves, and their love of exaggeration may well incline us to pause ere we place implicit confidence in the statements of their victory. It is not impossible that they obtained an advantage over the Nicaraguans, but whether they can maintain their position, or whether they can successfully follow up their success, remains for future letters to show. The official dispatches announcing the engagement, were forwarded by private letters to Panama, for the purpose that they might arrive actually before the mail steamship could leave Nicaragua. Walker himself, after the defeat of his position, declared himself able to overcome the opposition until reinforcements could be brought to his aid. It is again alleged that Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras have effected a junction with Costa Rica, and that the forces of these three States united will shortly invade Nicaragua in overwhelming numbers. During the prevailing excitement, there are, of course, many rumors flying about upon which but little reliance can be placed. According to one of these the people of Leon are supposed to have risen against the adherents of Walker and killed upwards of a hundred men in that city. It is hardly necessary to add that this story is extremely improbable.

If the Costa Rican version of this victory should ultimately prove to be true in all its details, (which is barely possible,) then will Walker be nearer the fulfillment of his destiny than we imagined, and his destiny will be a very different one from that foretold by his friends. It is true that the defeated troops were not commanded by Walker in person, and that he may yet retrieve the losses sustained by Colonel Schlesinger; but, in the present critical condition of his affairs, any disaster to his forces must seriously affect him, and tend to destroy the prestige which his previous successes have given to his name. As we have already observed, the accounts received are furnished altogether from the Costa Rican authorities, and therefore cannot be implicitly relied on. Before we look upon the cause of the audacious fillibuster as seriously damaged we must wait for more satisfactory advices. The course of conquest did not always run smooth even with the great Napoleon, and it is to be expected that our fillibustering countryman should meet with some reverses in his Napoleonic career in Central America.

P. S.—A dispatch reached us at a late hour last night from New-Orleans, which states that the agent of the Nicaraguan Government in that city denounces the story of the rout of Col. Schlesinger's command as a falsehood. He states that Col. Schlesinger had only two hundred and fifty men, and was attacked by nearly three thousand, and that he retreated to San Juan.

Adjournment of Congress.

A resolution, introduced into the House of Representatives on Monday by the acknowledged leader of the Administration party, provides for the adjournment of Congress on the fourteenth day of August, nearly a month before the ordinary time. After brief discussion, the proposition was rejected by a vote of 87 to 57. The entry of the entire transaction on the journals occupies perhaps no more than a dozen lines, and if important enough to attract the attention of future antiquaries, it will doubtless suggest the merely cursory remark that a large but ineffectual minority of the XXXIVth Congress proposed to expedite business and curtail the sessions, and were promptly silenced by the majority.

The fact, however, has no such creditable purport. Trivial as it is, it belongs to a settled policy of the Administration, and is explained, not by reference to public and economical considerations, but to motives of a purely partisan and selfish character. The history of misgovernment in Kansas reflects so much shame and disgrace upon the party in power, that the necessity of repressing all official inquiry into the facts, or, at least, of postponing it until after the presidential election, has been impressed upon the leaders since the first hours of the current session. It was the conviction that these damaging developments, if made before or during the canvass, must seriously diminish the chances of the Democratic succession, that has inspired the policy of resistance. If the authentic story of Kansas, and its wrongs, should be introduced into the record upon which the friends of President Pierce propose to go to trial before the people, it was obvious that an unfavorable verdict must be inevitable. Hence the protracted fight on the Speakership, the Territorial and Election Committees depending on the Speaker. Hence the long contest upon the resolution authorizing investigation by a Special Committee; and the anxiety, when a Committee of some sort could not be avoided, to substitute for it an extra-legislative Commission of a pro-slavery aspect who might be induced to postpone a report until the next session. When the Committee was at last authorized and named, the policy took a different shape; every energy was to be devoted to hastening an adjournment, in order to preclude a report before November. The Administration, foreseeing the appointment and dispatch of the Commission, had already initiated the policy, by proposing the origination of money bills in the Senate, thereby placing, as they fancied, the necessary supplies for the year beyond the hazard of sudden adjournment, while much of the food for debate in the last month or two of the session would thus be withheld. The time necessary to accomplish the objects of the Kansas Committee has been shrewdly estimated. It is supposed, that what with the difficulties and delays attending the assemblage and examination of so large a body of witnesses, two months must be consumed. Another month may safely be set down to the obstacles and contumacy government officials will be instructed to interpose at every step of the inquest. Add still another month for the preparation of the report, and the first weeks of September will be reached; and if Congress be then sitting, the report must be received, the session prolonged for its discussion; and so not only will the damning record go to the people on the eve of election; but the orators and itinerant exhorters of the administration pack will be prevented by Congressional duties from going with it, and by ready sophistry and flat contradiction obviating some of its ruinous effects. To anticipate these calamities by previous adjournment is indispensable; and we shall therefore see the propositions of Mr. Cobb brought up in one form or another again and again, until possibly in a lethargic or careless mood of the majority, it may be adopted.

It is evidently the duty of the opposition to prevent the consummation of this electioneering stroke. On the promptness and pertinacity of the opposition to the adjournment resolution will depend largely the event of the contest. Attention will be put of the question in the light of its importance. The grand facts of outrage and violence upon the sovereign rights of the people of the new State; the violation of the ballot-box; the usurpation of legislative functions; and the encouragement lent to all these acts, and to the plunder and murder of Free-State settlers by the Federal Executive, will be established beyond contradiction, and will read like articles of impeachment against the Administration and its supporters. And as the evidence goes with the articles, the people will have the means of returning a speedy and an emphatic verdict.

We trust, therefore, that those in Congress who are desirous of having this question settled upon its merits, will see the importance of thwarting all attempts to secure a premature adjournment of Congress.

A Smuggling Case.

We publish this morning a very remarkable report of a trial which lately occurred in Liverpool, in the course of which it was proved that a respectable merchant, or rather, a merchant of respectable standing in Manchester, named Brennan, having a house in this City, had, for many years, been in the habit of smuggling silk goods into this port in hampers. It seems that he had made an arrangement with a clerk in the employ of the agent of one of the lines of passenger ships, through whose connivance he had been enabled to carry on a very successful smuggling business. Three of the hampers having failed to reach their destination, the Manchester merchant brought a suit against the clerk to recover the value of their contents, but was nonsuited, the Judge declaring that he could not assist anybody in defrauding the Government of the United States. The decision was a very natural one, and the marvel of the case is, that the smuggling silk dealer should have had the stupidity to expose his nefarious practices. We fear that this Manchester man is not a solitary transgressor among the constituency of Mr. Bright: and the calico grandees of the great manufacturing metropolis of England should deal with him in such a manner as to show that they entertain a proper sense of the enormity of conduct so unbecoming a merchant.

Beef Neither Up nor Down—Mutton Very Scarce.

Our Cattle Market Report shows a fair supply of Beeves, with no material variation of prices from last week. The total City receipts for the week ending yesterday, were 3,353, or 61 more than for the previous week, and 108 more than the average weekly receipts for 1855. The market appears to have become somewhat regular.

The receipts of Sheep for several weeks past have been unusually small, and for the seven days ending yesterday, they were less than for any single week during several years past. Frequent sales have been made as high as 16 cents per pound for the whole carcass, and numbers have brought a still higher figure.

Death of G. G. Foster.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of yesterday contains the following announcement:

"George G. Foster, known as the author of *New York by Gas Light*, *New-York in Slices*, and many other works of kindred character, as well as a piquant and ready writer for various journals in Philadelphia and New-York, died suddenly in this city this morning. His disease, we belive, was congestion of the brain."

Mr. Foster has been a notoriety for several years past, and one of his more recent *escapades* in Philadelphia brought his name painfully prominent before the public. He was a native of Vermont, and was by profession a printer; but he possessed a remarkable facility at paragraphing, and had been for many years connected with various papers in New-Orleans, at the West, in Baltimore, Philadelphia and this City; at the time of his death he was connected with the Philadelphia *Morning Times*. Some two years ago he was imprisoned in Moyamensing for forging the name of Mr. Burton, manager of the theatre in Chambers-street, and during his imprisonment he was married to Madame de Marguerittes. After being in prison nearly a year he was released without a trial, no one appearing to testify against him. He was about 43 years of age. He has two daughters residing in this City.

Mr. Foster was a rather remarkable example of the worthlessness of a brilliant talent unguided by a moral purpose, or a decent regard for the conventional proprieties of civilized society. Undoubtedly many men, with much less ability, have achieved a permanent reputation, an exalted position, and independence. But morality is, in itself, talent, and without it talent is useless. Mr. Foster possessed a most sensitive organization, he had considerable musical cultivation, and wrote some poetry of a more than respectable character. He had been connected with the theatre as an actor, a musician, and a dramatist, and was, at one time, member of an Equestrian Company, and formed one of the band of a traveling menagerie. But his talent for newspaper paragraphing was his forte, and in that line, where few excel, he had not many superiors. He was the author of several publications, most of which were of a character to exclude them from the hands of readers not over fastidious; broad descriptions of the lower phases of City life, interwoven with little episodes of romantic writing, form the staple of these works, which were written on the spur of the moment to relieve pressing wants. He has not, probably, left anything worthy of preservation, of a literary character. He was a genuine Bohemian in his nature, and no encouragement, nor any prospect of success, could induce him to continue long in one place, or constant to any employment. He does not appear to have had any great vices, but he was hopelessly loose and uncertain.

Theatrical.

Burton's Theatre.—A new Comedy, by that industrious but mediocre author, "A gentleman of this City," was produced here last night. It rejoices in the somewhat distressing title of "'Tis Ill Playing with Edged Tools." If a comedy can be looked on as an edged tool the author will probably discover the truth of his proverb in a home application. But we doubt if this comedy can be called an edged tool. It is not brilliant; it is not keen, and it certainly does not cut with painful severity.

The plot of the Comedy is said to be taken from the French. If this is the case the author is entitled to much praise for the industry he must have evinced in discovering the trifle. He may now safely claim it as his own without fear of disputants. The heroine, Mrs. *Goldie*, (Mrs. A. Parker) is a lady addicted to play. She has success with the cards, and is encouraged to gamble on a larger scale in Wall-street. Here she is not so fortunate. She loses all, including the dowry of her sister and two thousand dollars borrowed from a servant. To avoid exposure, she makes a confidant of an old rascal, named *Brown*, (Booker) who is willing to give her what money she wants, provided she is kind and unfaithful. Another lover of *Mrs. Goldie's* overhears the proposition, and being of a more generous and spunky nature, frustrates the designs of the old rascal by discharging the latter in a shower of bullets and otherwise mauling that sinner of sinners. For what reason we have not been able to discover.

The appearance of the play on the Boston Post is said to be admitted by gentlemen of that city, that it is an admirable piece of workmanship, but that its characters are in want of morality, they are not to tell themselves so quite. There, "'tis ill playing with edged tools."

The play is written with considerable dullness, and is smooth and torpid to the end. The dialogue is largely sprinkled with the colloquialisms of low society, and lavishly adorned with the pronoun "him." Every one talks about "him." There is no getting rid of "him" at any price. There is some attempt at delineation of character, and not without success. *Mr. Brown* is a tolerable sketch, and there are some touches of nature about *Ella*, (Mrs. C. Howard.) But the monumental stillness of the play is fatal to their vitality. There are no situations, and consequently there is no action. Notwithstanding these facts, the audience applauded, and Mr. Burton abused its gullibility by announcing the play for repetition.

The acting last night was exceedingly praiseworthy. Mr. Burton, as the *Colonel*, exerted himself in a way which the author should remember to his dying day. Mr. Meoom was also excellent. Mr. Parker needs more study; he was frequently at fault. Mrs. C. Howard, as *Ella*, was vivacious and good. Mrs. Parker demonstrative and overpowering. Altogether the play was well done, and the modest applause bestowed on it was, we suspect, intended more for the actors than the author—whose name, by the by, did not transpire.

Academy of Music.

The season under the management of Max Maretzek was inaugurated last evening under the most auspicious evidences of success. The attendance was large, the audience in the best possible humor, and the singing not only delightful in the main, but delightfully appreciated. The Impresario was warmly greeted on entering the orchestra, and the reappearance of Madame LaGrange, looking unusually well,) and the applause with which she was welcomed in her first aria, were the signal to a most satisfactory performance of "Ernani" throughout. The tenor, Signor Bonconi, fresh to the season, though not new to the audience, dividing the honors of the evening.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—5 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Challenge from Col. Lane to Senator Douglas—Congress Invited to Visit the Merrimac.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Wednesday, April 16.

Col. Lane, of Kansas, will challenge Senator Douglas to-night or to-morrow, because of the latter's reflections upon his private character in Thursday's debate. As Douglas recognizes the "code duello," he will be compelled to fight or retract.

The Secretary of the Navy has invited Congress to visit the new steam frigate *Merrimac* at Annapolis, in company with the President, next Saturday.

S.

Senator Rusk's Ocean Mail Transportation Bill—The Credentials of the New Mexican Minister Presented.

Washington, Wednesday, April 16.

An error was inadvertantly made in the telegraphic dispatch yesterday, relative to Senator Rusk's bill for the transportation of the mails between New-York and Southampton. It proposes to open contracts for general competition, and not for the benefit of particular parties.

General Robles, to-day, presented his credentials as Minister from Mexico, to the President. Expressions of friendship, and an earnest desire to preserve peace between the two Republics were mutually interchanged.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.. Washington, Wednesday, April 16.

MEXICAN AND SPANISH COINS.

The bill proposing to remove from circulation the smaller Mexican and Spanish coins, and establishing their value in receipt for Government dues, also providing for the coinage of a new description of coats, was passed.

RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN NEW DISCOVERIES.

Mr. Seward presented joint resolutions providing that uninhabited islands lying beyond the maritime jurisdiction of nations, which have been or may hereafter be discovered and taken possession of by American citizens, whether in the public service or not, shall become part of the Territory of the United States of America, whose jurisdiction over the same shall be asserted and maintained; but the right of property in deposits of guano or of any valuable natural products of such islands and of embarged waters thereof shall be vested in the persons who shall have discovered and taken possession of the same, (provided they shall be citizens of the United States, not engaged in the public service,) their successors, administrators and assigns, with the privilege of entering upon and occupying the grounds and waters for the purpose of preserving, disposing of or taking away said deposits and productions.

Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

BOUNTY LAND, ETC.

The Bounty Land bill was debated, then laid aside to enable Mr. Jones, of Iowa, to reply to the speech of Mr. Harlan on Kansas affairs.

Mr. Jones addressed the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, April 14.

PENSIONS ALLOWED.

The bill allowing a pension of $20 per month for the relief of a lady in South Carolina who lost her husband and three sons in the Mexican war.

AGRICULTURAL.

The agricultural portion of the Patent-Office Report was received.

DR. KANE'S NARRATIVE.

Mr. Tyson, from the Library Committee, reported a joint resolution for the purchase of 15,000 copies, at five dollars each, of *Kane's Narrative of the Arctic Expedition*, for distribution among the Members of Congress, and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have appropriate medals struck off and presented to Dr. Kane, his officers and men, expressive of the high esteem in which Congress holds their respective services. Passed under the operation of the previous question by four majority.

Mr. Stanton moved for a reconsideration of the vote. He said this system of book-publishing was condemned by every intelligent man in the country, and ought not to be tolerated. He did not want his friends, who were in the majority, to be responsible for such extravagance. In the Presidential election it would stick to them like the poisoned shirt of Nessus. He expected to arraign the Administration, not only for the sins of the Nebraska act, for Executive influence and bayonets for propagating Slavery, but also for profligate expenditures.

Mr. Walker eulogized Dr. Kane for the hardships he had so nobly endured, and for valuable contributions he had furnished to science.

Mr. Keitt inquired what party Mr. Stanton represented when he introduced his bill of indictment against the Administration? The gentleman from Ohio was a leading member of the Black Republican Party. A few months ago they came here asserting the nationality of Freedom and the sectionalism of Slavery, making their issues the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the restoration of the Missouri restriction, and the non-admission of any more Slave States into the Union. They came here boasting a majority, and elected their leader Speaker. Rumor says they dare not now go before the country on those issues. No disreputable dodging—no bolstering up fraud: if the North is abolitionized, make the issue boldly—no cowardly skulking.

Mr. Gilmore appealed to the chivalry of Mr. Keitt to give him the floor.

Mr. Keitt said he could not, having promised to renew the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote.

Clamorous cries for the question followed, and the question being put, was decided in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Wednesday, April 16.

No. 32.—Argument continued by Messrs. Wharton and Yerger, for the appellants, and by Mr. Lawrence for the appellees.

From Kansas.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 14.

Advices from Kansas to the 12th inst., furnish but little news of interest. The Committee, appointed by the Free-State Legislature to prepare a code of laws, are in session at Topeka. Their report will be presented to the Legislature in July. The new Kansas Colony has arrived safely, and is located at Mount Pleasant, on the Missouri River, about 30 miles above Atchison.

The agent of the Government of Nicaragua in this city denounces the *story* of the rout of Col. Schlesinger's command by the Costa Ricans as a falsehood. He says the account received from head-quarters is, that Col. Schlesinger had only two hundred and fifty men; that he was attacked by nearly three thousand Costa Ricans, and that he retreated to San Juan.

Stock of Breadstuffs in the West.

Albany, Wednesday, April 16.

The Milwaukee *Agriculturist*, of Saturday, publishes letters giving the stock of Wheat and Flour at Milwaukee, Chicago and other ports on Lake Michigan, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Rochester, Oswego, Toronto and Buffalo. The whole amount is stated to be 1,561,170 bushels of wheat, and 219,807 barrels of flour.

Another Victim to the Ferry-boat Disaster.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, April 16.

A body was found in the Delaware last night, which has been recognized as that of William Bell, formerly a school teacher in Gloucester County, New-Jersey, one of the victims of the steamboat disaster, not previously named as among the victims.

Navigation on the Lakes.

Oswego, Wednesday, April 16.

The harbor and lake are clear of ice, and the steamer *Kentucky*, of the old Oswego Line, left last night for Toronto with a full cargo of bonded goods.

Cleveland, Wednesday, April 16.

The steamer *May Queen*, arrived this afternoon from Detroit; she encountered but little ice on the passage.

Detroit, Wednesday, April 16.

The steamer *Bay City*, for Sandusky, and the *Arrow*, for Toledo, left here to-day.

The Ship Abby Langdon still Ashore.

Baltimore, Wednesday, April 16.

The ship *Abby Langdon*, of New-York, before reported ashore at Cape Romaine, still remains so—in a bad position with five feet of water in her hold.

Weather at Montreal &c.

Montreal, Wednesday, April 16.

Weather more mild. The channel is open to Kingston, but the ice in the harbor is still firm, and no boats are running.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Wednesday, April 16.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday of last week are to hand, but they contain no news of sufficient interest to telegraph.

☞ A State Republican Convention has been called in Massachusetts for the 4th of June next, at which delegates are to be appointed to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Republican Central Committee.

The delegates to the Central Republican Committee had a meeting last evening, at No. 819 Broadway. E. Ketchum, Esq., presided. Twelve Wards were represented. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the duly appointed delegates from the Republican Ward organization here assembled form themselves into a Republican Central Committee for the City of New-York, and that the Wards not represented be requested to organize and appoint delegates to this Committee to cooperate in the direction of the Republican movement in this City.

General Schultze, of Kansas, was present and made a strong address.

The Committee adjourned to meet on the 28th instant.

Medical.

At a late meeting of the French Academy of Medicine the use of setons was talked over. Prof. Gerdy did not approve of them at all. Prof. Malgaigne thought they might be excellent for eight or ten days, but not longer. Bouvier, Gluy-Bey and Velpeau, defended the common doctrine of their utility.

☞ No. 4 of the collations on board the *Adriatic* came off yesterday. We hope that foreigners will not get the impression from our loud cackling over this "fresh, good egg," that it is our only one, or that we dare not hope for another. Strahn, the builder, has the good sense to be sick, and absent on these occasions.

☞ It was rumored that a delegation of farmers from the east end of Long Island were in town yesterday stipulating with the dandies they met in Broadway for a lot of Shanghae Spring coats and tight pantaloons for scare-crows. If their bargaining is successful, an unprecedented crop of corn may be expected.

☞ What is the office—the "General Superintendents"—into which the Ten Governors have installed the late Governor Duer? What are its functions? Is it a public necessity? and if so, is it necessary that the old Board of Governors be continued?

☞ The hoops begin to decline in size. Since the Eugenie collapse, it is easier walking in Broadway. It may not be necessary, after all, to widen the sidewalks or inflict the neglected penalty for building cellar ways, &c., on the public domain.

☞ The old church in Franklin-street, west of West Broadway, is being fitted up for a market—for Mr. A. L. Stimson.

THE ALDERMEN.

SPEECH OF ALDERMAN GLANDY.

The Board convened last evening at 5 P. M., President Barker in the Chair. The minutes having been read and approved, the Board proceeded to legislate for the good of the City. A long communication from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in reference to cleaning of streets, was received, read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. We have already given the main items of this paper.

VARIOUS BUSINESS.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in resolving to purchase one thousand badges for the use of exempt firemen.

The report of the Committee on Finance adversely to the petition for remitting all taxes on property taken for the Central Park, since the act establishing the Park was passed, was received and adopted.

The Aldermen indulged in a very, very long debate on the subject of in what manner Third-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets, should be paved. It was finally resolved to pave it with the Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half, instead of two-thirds, as proposed in the Report.

AN AMUSING SCENE.

L. T. Smith having been confirmed as City Inspector, on motion of Alderman Fuller the Board adjourned, amid exceedingly loud, violent, and vehement language from Aldermen Clancy. His last words were, (at the top of his voice,) "It's mean and ungentlemanly, and I am responsible for what I say! Yes! I, here! John Clancy! I am responsible!" [Applause.]

THE COUNCILMEN.

HOSPITALITY TO MR. BUCHANAN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President Fitchbury, in the Chair, and the members were in a very good humor. They had been on board the *Adriatic*, and, as is elsewhere reported, had enjoyed themselves hugely; therefore they were not disposed to serious business, and as they were not so disposed, they adjourned early. The following was considered and passed unanimously:

Whereas, It has been announced in the public journals that Hon. James Buchanan, late the American Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London, would embark for the United States at Southampton on the 6th instant; and

Whereas, There is reason to believe that this eminent citizen and distinguished statesman will arrive in New-York on or about the 21st instant, and

Whereas, His patriotic, dignified and able course as the representative of his country at the British Court, and especially the judgment and ability displayed in conducting the recent negotiations with Great Britain have commanded the admiration and approval of the American people, and

Whereas, The respect entertained by our citizens, without distinction of party, for his eminent character and commanding talents, ascribed to a large extent of communication service, ought to find a fitting expression in the action of their representatives in the Common Council. Therefore be it

Resolved, (If the Board of Aldermen concur.) That a Select Committee of five be appointed to wait on the Hon. James Buchanan on his arrival at this port, as the guest of the City, and tender to him the hospitalities thereof.

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of carrying into effect the above resolution.

The Board of Councilmen has dispensed with the reading of the proceedings of the Board to be published in the New-York Daily Times and Herald, until the 1st of May.

The Court of Inquiry upon Lieut. Gov. Williams

met again yesterday. Miss Anne H. Shipman, the wife of Mr. Horace Hasbrouck, was the only witness examined. Her testimony contained the substance of Mr. Hasbrouck's published statement, in relation to the conduct of Lieut. Gov. Williams on the morning of May and July last, for which Mr. Hasbrouck has rented his room, after notice to the contrary of Margaret Daly, taken at his request, and Mrs. Daly being just now absent with her daughter, a soldier in the United States army, to Tampa Bay, Florida. Mr. Hasbrouck refused to answer the question whether his wife had received any pecuniary consideration for her testimony. Adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO PERSONS WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

Since the introduction of our SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New-York have commenced putting up inferior and poor Gin, and calling it Schiedam. The same has been done by some with my article—all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

I understand a number of bar-rooms in this City keep the poisonous Gin for sale on account of the cheapness of the price—$2 50 a dozen—when pure Schiedam can be had by the pipe $1 50 a gallon. Look out for such impositions.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

GOLD-STREET FIRE!

New-York, April 15, 1855.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN:

Gentlemen: One of your Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, was severely tested, by the destruction of our Printing House, on Wednesday, May 11 and 12, which occupied 1st eight stories high, filled with heavy and bulky stock, and an intense heat.

The safe was located on the second floor, and fell to the first, where it remained eleven hours, until the fire was under control; and on being opened, your books, papers, accounts, &c., were found in good condition, untouched by fire, and perfectly legible.

Please send another Salamander to our store, No. 128 Church-st., and oblige,

Yours, &c., LOWRIE, HAWLEY & CO.

These Salamanders, with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS, every desirable size, with improved finish, for sale at reduced prices by the subscribers, at their store, No. 128 Water-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN.

GAITER BOOTS FOR THE SPRING SEASON.—Lieut. Belmont, Fashionable Boot Maker, No. 216 Bowery, has prepared a stock, containing all the elegant description of gaiter boots as well as the usual variety of ladies' "foot covering," which for neatness of materials, superiority of workmanship and elegance of style has never been surpassed. It was built expressly for the Spring trade. This house has always on the very latest styles, and as his customers know, sells as cheap as well as good and substantial articles can be sold. It is established, those who make him a visit may be sure of the assurance that their purchases are sold at the lowest possible satisfactory.

CARTER'S Invisible and Narrow Gaiters are manufactured with a view to durability, are quite as "dressy" in appearance as the fabrics sold at double the price at all of the Broadway establishments.

Ladies stopping at the up-town hotels will find Belmont convenient of access, and as his stock is very extensive, they can supply themselves without the delay usual when they have their measures taken. Prices in quite as satisfactory a manner. Give him a call, and remember that his establishment is at No. 216 Bowery, between Bond and Great Jones-sts.

Hope for a patient, while the world lasteth!
And blessed be that herb which the Lord wasteth!
THE HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the finest, for sale.
Dyspepsia cured, and fragrant breaths to smile around.
PEOPLE ARE SOMETIMES ALMOST UNABLE TO describe the discovery, and do not know what to say. They find themselves cured, and do not know how it was treated; they have a terrible itching at the roots of the nose, a feverish brow, a fetid breath, and a pimply, burning cheek. Such a condition, with costiveness, a weak stomach and diseased liver, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are especially adapted to weak and delicate females.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., proprietors, Pittsburgh; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Park-place, wholesale agents in New-York, and sold by them, DAVIS, Brooklyn, and all druggists, grocers and hotels.

IMPORTANT.

The most important question you ever answered must be ask'd himself, is—can I insure my life? Can I afford it? WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

For the preservation of my books and valuables I have used, and proved at once to the client.

NO. 128 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK.

Or No. 32 Wall-st., Phila.

and obtain one (for it is for you, and your family's sake) of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

E. G. WILDER & CO.

Philadelphia and N. York.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 80 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing of WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before offered. Any desired pattern to manufacture to order at reasonable rates. Also, as either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Park-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and country buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in this country, at the lowest proprietors' prices, by the package, dozen or gross. Particular attention paid to the prompt filling of Druggists' orders. Orders solicited, and goods shipped with care to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK,

New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

FINE CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 581 Broadway, have a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, Cassimeres, Coats, Pants and Vests. Persons in want of any of the above articles will do well to examine their assortment and styles.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO. invite persons to examine their stock of Boys' Clothing before purchasing elsewhere, as they have on hand for Spring a full assortment of Boys' Clothing, from the finest to the coarser grades. They have all kinds of Cassimeres and Linen Goods for Boys' wear, fine or common use.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of Velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered in this city. A large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—BOGLIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will surely restore hair grow on bald heads, remove dandruff, and prevent its decay. For a toilet article it is very superior. It takes the lead of all other Ambrosias. Price 50 cents. Prepared by J. C. BOGLIGHT, Troy, N. Y. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the harmless, the instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to sewing machines can obtain it by calling at the office of the agents for the Singer & Co.'s Companies, a paper describing and explaining sewing machine interests. Office corner of Nassau and Fulton-sts.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIG AND Toupee have improvements peculiar to themselves, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the world for their unequaled beauty, ease and durability. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

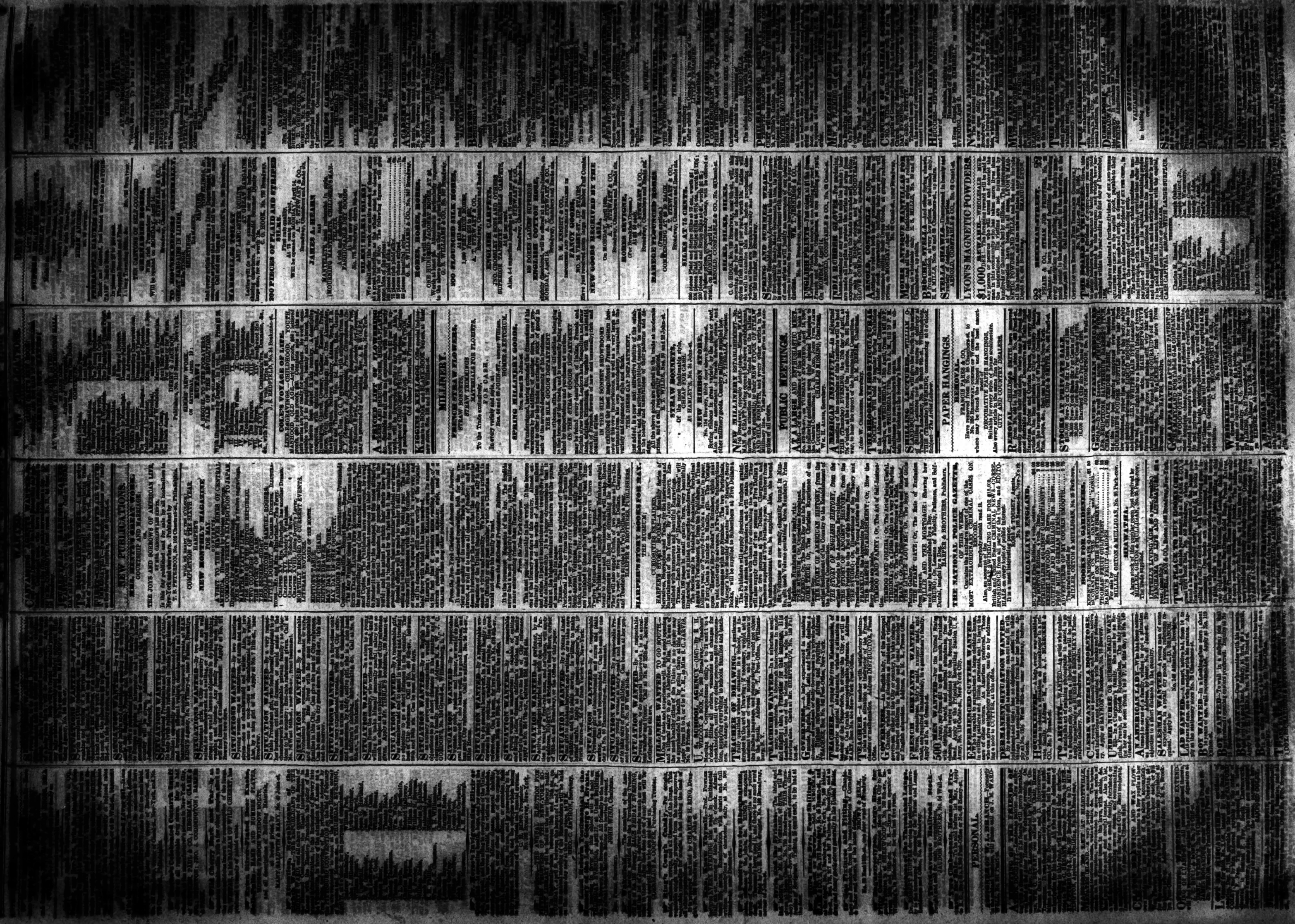
AMBROTYPES—LARGE SIZE, WITH CASE, FOR 50 cents. TUBE, the celebrated Ambrotypist, of No. 363 Bowery, declares the world to produce a picture by the Daguerreotype process, no matter at what price, to excel his, that will equal his 50-cent Ambrotypes. Call and see whom take, that will equal his 50-cent Ambrotypes. Remember the number, TUBE, No. 363 Bowery.

D. DEVLIN & CO. BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail Carpet rooms are now thoroughly stocked with their late and choice styles of carpetings, Oil-cloths, &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers generally with the assurance of selling at the lowest prices. No. 359 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALFRED PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and cautions the public against defective forgeries and worthless imitations. Depot, No. 189 Water-st., one door below Beekman-st.

BELL STOMACH BITTERS.—HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are so peculiarly adapted to the weak and delicate female, that they give us an appetite, impart fresh color to the cheek, and confidence to the mind. They are particularly adapted to weak and delicate females.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., proprietors, Pittsburgh; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Park-place, wholesale agents in New-York, and sold by them, DAVIS, Brooklyn, and all druggists, grocers and hotels.



BANK NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

REMOVAL

TO LET.

BOUNTY LANDS.

RAILROADS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

STEAMBOATS

OILS AND PAINTS

ZINC PAINTS

PROPOSALS

MEDICAL

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

AUCTION SALES

FOR THE SOUTH

FOR CALIFORNIA

STEAMBOATS

New-York Daily Times.

THE HURRICANE.

...ed at Allianee, Ohio...
...Lake Erie, 15th...
...ber of members—also of live...
...ouses and steamers—consider...
...ranches of the trade.

...evening, about 6½ o'clock, a tremendous ...passed over Alliance, the like of which ...witnessed in this region, and ...ly hope may be again.

...ck think, lasted about three ...the air was filled with ...of shattered buildings and ...with terrific violence.

...the gale had spent its force, although ...blew in torrents, large numbers of ...their places of retreat to ascertain ...result of the disaster, and we discovered build... were prostrate in every direction. It was found that ...ty was great.

...ed that ISAAC JOHNSON, a ...and was killed, no doubt instantly. Mr. ...had come to town with his wife, and was at ...Mansion of M. Thomas & Co, when the storm came ...He tried out to the east of the block to attend ...to town, when the wall of the building fell upon ...crushing in the top part of his skull, so that ...brain protruded. He presented a horrible spec... when discovered, being almost buried in bricks ...and mud, the blood streaming from his wounds.

...the mother of Mr. JOHNSON, an elderly lady, ex...ienced so severe a shock on beholding the re...mains of her son, that apoplexy was the conse...quence, which speedily terminated her existence. ...has a double affliction befallen this family.

...The large frame building on Alliance-street in ...course of erection by our enterprising townsmen, ...Messrs. A. H. BOOTHBY and MARVIN K. DIMON, and ...are intended to be occupied by them as stores, was ...entirely demolished. His wife and two ...other persons in the house at the time, are said to ...be dangerously, if not fatally, injured. There is a ...rumor, also, that a Mrs. CASSELBERRY was badly ...hurt, as that her life is despaired of. Nothing de...finite received.

...We cannot learn that the hurricane took Canton ...in its course. The telegraph wires are down, both ...east and west, and all communication cut off.

...At Mahoning but slight effects of the storm were ...experienced.

...At Rochester, Bayard, Winchester and Moultrie, ...the storm prevailed with unexampled fury, sweeping ...away numerous barns and houses, uprooting ...trees, &c.

...The evening train from the South, on the ...Railroad, encountered a dozen or more trees ...blown across the track between here and Bayard.

...At Damascus, it is said the Quaker meeting house ...was destroyed, along with other buildings. One ...man had his leg broken.

...The village of New-Chambersburgh, Columbiana ...County, is reported a mass of ruins. Fifteen per...sons killed and wounded. This is probably an ex...aggeration.

...At Old Enon, Penn., damages reported heavy—...several lives lost. At Enon Valley damages slight.

Dreadful Storm on Lake Michigan.

From the Chicago Press, 14th.

Saturday forenoon the weather was subjected to a sudden change. The wind came with an icy puff from the north and rapidly increased in force until by afternoon it had become one of the most bitter northeast gales which ever visit us during the navigable season. Within the previous twenty-four hours many vessels had gone out for lumber ports on the west shore of the lake, which were driven back, bounding over the billowy seas like coursers. Most of them being light, were fortunate enough to make the harbor by rounding in close to the north pier. The water was much higher than usual, and those drawing 12½ and 13 feet, came over the bar without touching.

With such a wind and such a sea as we had last evening, the current southward past the end of the north pier is tremendous. It throws a vessel off her course and insists her to leeward in spite of everything, and those who do not calculate on its mighty power, and choose to go outside the pier, are frequently so far to leeward by it that they find it impossible to work up again, after rounding smooth water, far enough to reach the piers. It looks dreadfully dangerous to the master of a vessel coming in, to bear right down upon that north pier, with the mountain seas breaking over it, but it would be impossible to not so to it unless coming in far to windward, on account of that powerful current rushing past the end of it.

The following vessels came in during the afternoon while the gale was at its height. The brig *Sandusky*, Capt. GRAVES, with a load of shingles from Two Rivers, made the pier in fine style, drawing seven and a half feet of water. The schooners *C. H. Walker*, *St. Louis*, *Schooner* and *Bride* came in well, all being light. The *T. C. Walton* had a narrow escape from biling on the south pier, but shot inside of it and tied up safely. The *Columbia*, getting too far to south, struck on the end of the South Pier and fell to leeward. Letting go her small anchor, she parted the chain to it, but dropping her large anchor the cable held and brought her up in time to save her from going against the Break-water. The *Jane Lewton* coming in, ran against the *Sandusky*, but did no damage of consequence.

The *Gazelle* also failing to enter came to anchor near the *Columbia*. The *H. K. Gates* going too far to the leeward of the pier, put out into the lake again, and anchored abreast of the harbor, where she had a rough berth for the night. Several other vessels coming up towards the harbor near night did not attempt to enter, and stood off again into the lake.

After midnight the wind died away, and by yesterday morning was nothing more than a good sailing breeze. The vessels at anchor and in the offing all came into the piers without difficulty.

Captains who came up the lake on Saturday report two vessels ashore at Milwaukee, South Point, and one at Racine Point, but we could not learn their names.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

Pilfer-throwing is becoming common. A colored woman, named Sarah Pierce, was yesterday brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court, in custody of a Fifteenth Ward Policeman, charged with having thrown pilfered on and partially destroyed a quantity of newly-washed clothing, which had been hung out to dry by one of her neighboring named Mrs. Morris. Sarah, it seems, had got into a controversy with the complainant, and in the virtue on Sunday, at a drug store in Sixth-avenue. Sarah was committed by Justice DAVENPORT for examination.

AN ARTIST CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

A man named LAGE, a painter by profession, was arrested by officer of the Ninth Ward, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while in the act, as alleged, of ...ing the store of Mr. FRIES, rear of No. ... Hudson-street. He was conveyed was brought before Justice ... committed him for examination.

A CARTMAN RUN OVER AND SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A cartman named JOHN McCORMICK was arrested yesterday afternoon by officer ... on the thoroughfare and charged with ... and number, as required by law. He was brought before Justice GOGGINS, who ordered him to pay a fine of $5, and in default of payment he was committed to the Tombs. Said McCORMICK, it appears, and the driver of an express wagon, collided in Broadway, opposite Astor House, on Saturday, when the latter was thrown violently to the ground, and his leg so severely injured as to render amputation necessary. It is feared, however, that the limb cannot be saved. The unfortunate man resides in New-York. If he survives, he will have a few such examples as the above will teach them better manners.

Miscellaneous.

BEARD FROM WHENCE.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner PERRY at No. 178 Second-avenue, upon the body of LEVI H. COMSTOCK, who came by his death from burns received on the 30th ult., by the falling over upon him of a pot of varnish. The deceased was 45 years of age, and a native of Germany.

HEAD WORK DISTINGUISHES AND EXPOSES.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 194 Leonard-street, upon the body of MARY BELFORD, a married woman aged 37 years, who came to her death (so the Coroner's Jury said) from "Pneumonia, the result of drunkenness and exposure."

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 to 61, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 70, 76, 79 to 84, 87, 92, 98, 99 to 96, 100, 103.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 214, 263, 264, 273, 79, 346, 354 to 357, 359, 360, 324, 376, 261.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 293, 189, 293, 227, 279, 295, 297, 404, 411, 155, 416 to 419, 421, 425 to 427, 329, 150, 119.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 443, 355, 396, 439, 462, 515 to 524.

Part II.—Nos. 423, 424, 354, 402, 404 to 407, 736, 307, 508, 511, 513, 506, 514.

Contested Wills.

SURROGATE'S COURT—APRIL 16.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford, Surrogate.

In the matter of the Will of Henry Parish.—This being the day announced for the probate of the Will of Henry Parish, contested on the ground of the alleged incapacity of the testator, Messrs. F. B. Cutting and Ogden Hoffman, on the part of the Will, and Messrs. Dillon and Edmonds in opposition. The amount of property involved in the case is supposed to be two millions of dollars. The Will and codicils are contested by the heirs-at-law. Judge Edmonds moved that the Surrogate should strike out from the citation the name of Mr. Sherman, the husband of one of the heirs and next of kin. Mr. Cutting opposed the motion, and after argument the Surrogate decided that the name should not be stricken out of the citation, but that the party might renounce the contest, and thereby cease his liability for costs, and become a competent witness, so far as relates to the objection that he was a party to the record. That such renouncement might be filed at the next meeting. The case was then adjourned. Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Jordan are also retained in opposition to, and Mr. Lord for, the Will.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and I call on the press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand, the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and a *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale at all the respectable Druggists' and Grocers'.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer and Manufacturer,

Depot Nos. 29, 30 and 29 Beaver-st., New-York.

The word Schnapps belong to my Medicinal Beverage; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "See! Julia, what a magnificent Mantilla and gorgeous Silk. As I live, it is Celia T. Let us join her." "Agreed." "Good morning, Celia. Anne and me were just admiring your beautiful Mantilla and Dress; no doubt a hundred-dollar bill changed hands on your last shopping tour in Broadway." "My last shopping tour in Broadway, no doubt, cost pa a hundred dollars, but this Dress and Mantilla that you were admiring came from Messrs. EMERY & DERRICK'S brown-stone store in Sixth-avenue, and although equal to any in Broadway, did not cost one quarter the sum you mentioned. Why, Julia, you would be surprised to see the difference between the prices of rich Dress Goods at Messrs. EMERY & DERRICK'S and those of our former shopping places, and then such beautiful goods! Ah! if you wish to see the folly of high prices, visit Messrs. EMERY & DERRICK'S, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The April number of Dr. HUNTER'S Medical *Specialist* is still more interesting than usual. It proves from the records of the City Inspector that within two years the number of deaths from Consumption in New-York has steadily diminished thirty-one per cent. The editor says: "We now come to lay before the public no isolated cases of cure, as heretofore, but the official returns of hundreds."

The *Specialist* should be read by every one, and may be obtained at the publishers, SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, (No. 1 Vesey-street,) New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Delicate females, who are harassed and debilitated by complaints peculiar to their organization, are uniformly relieved by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. For hysteria, spasm, hot flushes, sick headache, pains in the back and loins, they are a safe and reliable remedy. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

"THE WAY TO WIN A CROWN."—We do not counsel war, nor recommend bloodshed, to the peaceful denizens of New-York. But a crown may be won without either. Call upon KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and for a little of the shining dross he will put you in possession of a "crown," and a brim to boot, that will make you proud as an emperor, and last longer than Louis Napoleon's is likely to do. KNOX's hats are unimpeachable.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 300 pages, 30 engravings, and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the simplest, safest, and most economical known, for dwellings, factories, villages, &c. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, No. 536 Broadway, where the apparatus is in operation.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FERRIDGE & Co., proprietors, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful design, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 316 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FRANCIS SALTER, M.D.,

Oculist and Aurist,

No. 16 Bond-street, New-York,

Office hours from 8 to 12 M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES—With steel plates, engraved by RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON. This work is based entirely upon general principles, and is guaranteed to make every intelligent reader capable of detecting the best forgeries, whether counterfeit or altered, in a very short time. Price $1 25.

GEO. FAYSON, No. 416 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NEW DECORATIONS AND PAPER HANGINGS FOR 1856.—PRATT & HAZLEHURST, No. 360 Broadway, are prepared to exhibit the largest and best assortment of plain and decorative paper hangings ever offered in this country. None but first-class workmen are employed to execute the orders entrusted to them.

[Advertisement.]

WELSH'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARRIS & PAGE, HERRMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Those wishing to see a sight at the beautiful drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice," must do so at once, as it must be withdrawn after this week to make room for the Messrs. OWEN and their trained Dogs. Apply early to-day for places.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Dr. REESE RICHARDS, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. Residence and office, No. 328 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Phrenology Illustrated in its various bearings, by reference to a great number of skulls and paintings, by LORENZO N. FOWLER, will lecture this evening, in the Central Hall, Sixth-avenue, corner of Third-st. Fourth-street. Examinations, with chards, and full written descriptions of character, daily at No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, April 10, by Rev. John S. Inskip, at the house of the Bride's father, MARVIN HALL, Esq., of Cairo, Ill., to Miss ANNA JANE WHEELER, daughter of John Wright Edwards, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Sunday, April 13, at St. Columba Church, in 50th-st., by Rev. Father Jessing, Mr. JAMES MCGARVEY to Miss BRIDGET ROONEY.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 15, by Rev. G. W. Hackley, D. D., CHARLES WHEELDON WILKINS to Miss JULIA V. SIMON, both of this City.

At Bristol, N. J., on Wednesday, April 16, by Right Rev. Bishop Clark, LLOYD ASPINWALL, Esq., of this City, to HARRIETTE, daughter of Wm. Bradford D'Wolf, Esq., of the former place.

At Niagara City, on Thursday evening, April 3, by Rev. J. O. Tharp, CHARLES M. SMITH, of New-York City, to Miss MARY SOPHIA, daughter of Henry Shomburg, of Chicago, Ill.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 15, CATHARINE, widow of the late Alexander Clark, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Alfred H. and Charles G. Clark, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday night, April 15, MARGARET, eldest child of Rev. Edward E. and Emma W. Rankin, aged 6 years, 11 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Friday) morning, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, JULIENTE, only child of Lemuel and Susan A Powell, aged 3 years and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 94 Canal-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 16, ELIZA GRAIN, of Virginia, aged 66 years, wife of Frederick Grain, artist.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence No. 609 Houston-st.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 16, after a severe and protracted illness, PRESTON PENNIMAN MAYNARD, youngest son of Ezekiel and Eleanor Maynard, aged 13 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 273 Bleecker-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Australian, Fishkill and Connecticut papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 15, WILLIAM PRICE, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday,) from his late residence, No. 26 Willett-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 15, ELEANOR KEY, relict of Luke Key, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 61 East 17th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, of paralysis, HENRIETTA, wife of James Dealy, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., from her late residence, No. 489 Greenwich-street, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 15, JULIA R. CROMMELIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Joseph S. Crommelin, No. 141 Willoughby-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 16, of congestion of the brain, LOUISA BAKER, youngest daughter of Henry R. and the late Olive Adelaide Kimberly, aged 6 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 241 Gold-st., near Fulton-av., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 18th inst.

At Granada, Nic., on Tuesday, March 11, of the fever of the country, GEORGE CHANDLER CARRELL, in the 26th year of his age, youngest son of the late Durdan B. Carlee, of Philadelphia.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 15, of dropsy on the brain, PERCY, only child of Willis J. and Mary E. Renville, aged 11 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, No. 48 6th-st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 15, CHARLES W. THOMPSON, only son of Joseph and Sarah Thompson, aged 9 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 172 West 26th-st., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. APRIL 16.

$1,000	Louisiana 6s	92¾	1080	Erie Railroad	56¾
16,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	960	do	b3 56¾
2,000	do	s60	92¾	do	56¾
12,000	Missouri 6s	84¾	50	do	b10 56¾
10,000	do	b30	85¾	10	do	56
1,000	California 7s, '70	89¼	1650	do	54¾
500	Erie Bonds of '75	90¾	50	do	b10 56¾
2,000	Erie Bonds of '83	92	160	do	s30 56¾
2,000	Har. 6s M. Bds.	76	100	do	56¾
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bds.	71	100	do	s10 56¾
1,000	N. Ind. E. R. 2d 1s.	88	400	do	s30 56¾
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	400	Harlem Railroad	19¾
16,000	do	s30	87¾	5	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	130
55000	do	b30	88¾	20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	85¾
6,000	do	b30	88	10	New-Jersey R. R.	121½
10,000	do	s10	87¾	30	Michigan Cen. R. R.	94¾
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	89¾	1400	Reading Railroad	71¾
10	Merchants' Bank	145	10	do	91¾
25	Commonwealth B'k.	96	300	do	b3 91¾
5	Hanover Bank	96	900	do	s30 91¾
10	Park Bank	99	100	do	s10 91¾
200	Canton Co.	30	100	do	s30 91¾
150	Nic. Trans. Co.	s3	143¾	160	do	b15 91¾
250	do	143¾	600	do	91¾
100	do	143¾	400	Hud. R. Railroad	94¾
100	do	b16	143¾	100	do	s5 94¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s60	22¾	20	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	114¾
200	do	b30	23¾	100	do	b30 114
200	do	23	10	do	113¾
400	do	s30	23	10	do	b10 113¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s	92	6	do	113¾
200	do	b30	92	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	opg 78
5	do	b3	92	100	do	s 78
150	M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	opg	96¾	50	do	May 27	78
50	Panama R. R.	b60	105	100	C. & R. I. R.	s30	98¾
100	do	104¾	500	do	b15	94
120	Ills. Cen. R. R.	98	500	do	s15	93¾
50	do	97¾	125	do	93¾
50	do	97¾	230	do	94

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Virginia 6s	s30	93¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	opg	73¾
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	85	50	Panama R. R.	b30	104½
4,000	Missouri 6s	84¾	20	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R. R.	95
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	91	675	do	96¾
12b	Hudson Riv. R. R.	94¾	100	do	s3 95
150	Erie Railroad	b3	56¾	450	do	96¾
1000	do	s10	56¾	do	s10	94¾
200	do	b30	56¾	100	do	95
850	Reading Railroad	b3	71¾	7	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	opg	96¾

MINING BOARD.

50	Ward C. & L. Co.	b3	45¾	200	Aberdeen	s	8¾
200	Nor. Carolina	b10	1	80	700	do	10
250	Gardiner	b3	1	10	300	do	10
100	Aberdeen	s	8				

WEDNESDAY, April 16—P. M.

The California mail steamer *George Law* arrived this afternoon from Panama with a Gold freight of $1,458,000, and two weeks' later market and mining accounts from San Francisco. She also brings intelligence that General WALKER had sustained several severe repulses in Costa Rica; upon which the shares of the Nicaragua Transit Company, whose charter WALKER recently declared forfeited, advanced 1 ₱ cent. to-day at the Stock Exchange. The mining news by this arrival is less favorable than by the previous packet, though the manifest of Gold for this City is larger. The San Francisco market appears to be overcrowded with Goods, and the warning to Atlantic shippers is repeated not to press further supplies.

The Stock Exchange was enlivened this afternoon by certain practical evidences of a short "corner" in Chicago and Rock Island shares, which appears to have been arranged by the outside friends of the Stock with sufficient deliberation and care to compel the Bears who have oversold to pay 26¾@27 ₱ cent. ex dividend, to make good their contracts, now maturing. This is equivalent to 162 ₱ cent., including the 5 ₱ cent. dividend now being paid, against 87@89 the first week in February, a rise of nearly 15 ₱ cent. in about ten weeks. The rise this week has been equal to 4 ₱ cent. on the cash stock. The corner is made by the refusal of the buyers to postpone the delivery of the stock beyond Thursday, (to-morrow,) when a number of contracts are supposed to mature. As much as 97 ₱ cent. cash was paid this afternoon, at the same moment that new contracts were offered on three days' time, at 95 ₱ cent., and ten days', at 94 ₱ cent. The *Bears*, whose frequent turn it is to make good harvest on the sudden *fall* of Stocks, are thus made to pay back on the *rise* of a particular security which they ventured to sell beyond their ability to deliver or borrow, without coming to the terms of the buyer.

This operation is the more remarkable, as occurring on a day when the disposition at the Brokers' Board was to sell down almost the entire list, in the forenoon. The somewhat increased activity in Money, noticed among the Brokers' yesterday; the look of the Bank Statement, and the stiffness in the Foreign Exchanges, were availed of to make heavy contracts in the Bank Stocks at lower prices, and this in turn caused the cash sales to be pressed. Nearly 5,000 shares of Erie were done at 56¾@56¾; Reading at 71¾ and Toledo at 78. At the Second Board, these, and other stocks, were ¼@¾ ₱ cent. heavier, the general market closing firm. The Bond list was a fraction weaker early in the day; sales of Missouris at 84¾. Illinois Centrals 87¾ ₱ cent.

The activity in Money on demand loan continues, though we hear of nothing like doubled closeness in the supply at 7 ₱ cent. The Discount Brokers are passing short paper, first class, at 7@ 7¾ ₱ cent., and 90 days to 4 months at 8@9 ₱ cent. Fair or second class names rate 9@10 ₱ cent. The steamer *Asia* took out $458,000 in gold and a large mail. Foreign bills closed steady at 109¾@109¾ on London, 5.17½ on Paris. The export movement of Cotton this week from the Southern ports is reported 96,000 bales, equal to an exchange of $4,000,000.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	2,900,000	2,961,000	2,713,000	2,984,000
Exports to G. Britain	1,279,000	1,019,000	947,000	1,231,000
Exports to France	375,000	372,000	294,000	311,000
Ex. other For. Ports	272,000	180,000	193,000	236,000
Total Exports	2,026,000	1,571,000	1,434,000	1,778,000
Stock on hand	619,000	546,000	645,000	679,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	27,000	26,000	23,000	23,000
Exports to G. Britain	79,000	25,000	50,000	23,000
Exports to France	10,000	15,000	1,000	23,000
Ex. other For. Ports	9,000	7,000	5,000	10,000
Total Exports	98,000	50,000	56,000	118,000

The active demand existing in this market during the last four weeks, (says the circular of Mr. WRIGHT,) continues unabated, all classes of buyers participating; the sales have again been large, at a further advance in price of fully ¼c. ₱ lb. Spinners have operated more extensively than for some time past, and are taking freely of Strict Middling, Good Middling and Middling Fair grades. Continental buyers have also been picking up the higher qualities. For Liverpool, the Cotton on the spot is held so much higher relatively than transit parcels, that only a limited inquiry has existed. The sales for the week I estimate at 10,000 bales, closing very firmly at the annexed quotations, with much indifference on the part of sellers to realize.

The City Bank has made a half yearly dividend of four per cent. payable the first of May, and the New-York Gas Light Company, five per cent. payable also first of May.

The Foreign mails by the *Cambria*, at Boston, were delivered at the New-York Post-Office this evening. We find very little to add to our telegraphic summary from Halifax heretofore published. Of American Stocks the Circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE remarks:

"We have to note a very dull Market for American Securities in London the past week; the amount of business transacted has been exceedingly limited, and there are a good many Bonds offering, with few buyers. We note transactions at the close in Illinois Construction Bonds at a decline of 1¾ ₱ cent., in Erie Third Mortgage Bonds at ¾ ₱ cent., and in Sinking Fund Bonds at ½ ₱ cent. from the prices of last week, and a few small transactions in New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. and 7 ₱ cent. Bonds at previous rates."

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	16,871,874	4,858,375	10,334,699
Jan. 12	17,415,564	4,827,665	10,466,921
Jan. 19	16,627,026	4,818,200	10,427,913
Jan. 26	16,786,626	4,974,975	10,846,198
Feb. 2	16,916,497	5,411,925	10,708,273
Feb. 9	17,266,429	5,664,500	10,917,710
Feb. 16	17,748,629	5,643,265	10,883,694
Feb. 23	19,435,515	5,846,316	10,975,292
Mar. 1	19,460,703	5,498,905	10,589,640
Mar. 8	16,926,932	5,764,630	10,596,410
Mar. 15	19,295,629	5,864,965	10,582,595
Mar. 22	18,498,297	5,826,745	10,373,711

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 21st of March:

Mar.	For money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Fri. 21	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Mon. 24	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Tues. 25	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Wed. 26	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Thur. 27	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Fri. 28	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾

The report of WILMER & SMITH, Liverpool, on the Cotton trade, remarks:

Our Cotton market opened this week with a very firm aspect—an increased demand—and the tendency of prices rather against buyers in the middling qualities of American. The advices, however, subsequently received from America of large receipts and rather increased estimates of the incoming crop, has not only checked the demand, but somewhat increased the desire to sell on the part of holders, and the last few days the market has again assumed the same quiet tone as manifested last week, the prices now current in American descriptions being the same as quoted a week ago. Brazil and Egyptian are also unchanged in price; whilst Surats are heavy of sale at a decline of ¼d. ₱ lb. the last fortnight. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales—500 on speculation and for export. The total sales this week are 41,710 bales, of which speculators have taken 3,960 American, 510 Pernam., and 2,650 Surat; and exporters 670 American, 1,660 Pernam., 80 Laguayra, and 2,850 Surat; thus leaving 29,800 bales of all kinds to the trade.

The following are the authorised quotations:

Fair—Boweds, 6¾d. Mobile, 6¾d. Orleans, 6¾d.

Of the French Funds, the London *Globe*, of Friday evening, March 28, reports:

"On the Paris Bourse yesterday there was considerable activity amongst speculators for the rise, who succeeded in advancing the 3 ₱ Cents. 30c. for the account, and 20c. for money, with a view to fix them at 73 frs. by the close of the week. The upward movement was assisted by the certainty felt that peace would be proclaimed on Monday at the latest, and that the Bank of France would next week notify a reduction of the rate of discount. Railway and Bank Stocks were firm at previous quotations, with an advance in *Crédit Foncier* of 10 frs. and *Crédit Mobilier*, 5 frs.; and of the principal Railway Shares of 1 fr. 50c. to 5 frs."

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $152,797; paid out, $29,908, and held at the close a regular balance of $7,836,115.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, Banker, No. 2 Wall-street, of State and City of New-York Stocks on private sale, in sums to suit applicants.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

Cleveland and Columbus Bonds.

At a meeting of parties interested in the third mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, bearing the indorsement of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company, held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on the 16th of April, 1856, at which over two-thirds of the issue of bonds, say over three hundred thousand dollars, was represented, M. VASSAR, of Poughkeepsie, was called to the Chair and SAMUEL J. BEALS appointed Secretary. On motion of SAMUEL J. BEALS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

Whereas, The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, acknowledging value received, by the signature of its President, became obligated to the holders of the third mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, in the following terms, to wit:

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, for value received, hereby warrant and guarantee the punctual payment of the interest and principal of this obligation. In testimony whereof, the said Company, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board, passed 6th day of March, 1854, have caused these presents to be signed by its President, this 7th day of April, 1854.

E. B. PAYNE, President

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati R. R. Co.

And whereas, the same obligation was for value received, assumed by the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company, each of the above indorsing companies agreeing to be holden for the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the bonds in question, irrespective of the other, the several obligations solemnly calling upon each of the guaranteeing parties, in good faith, to respond to principal and interest, in case of default on part of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company. And whereas, the above-named indorsing companies, without pleading inability, have failed to pay the interest which matured on the 1st instant, thereby violating the integrity which we in good faith attached to the signatures of the presidents of these several corporations.

Resolved, That this act of repudiation, so manifestly unjust to ourselves, is fraught with serious consequences to the holders of funded securities of every description, adding another to the sad catalogue of corporate delinquency.

Resolved, That the action of the Directors of the several indorsing Companies, in forcing us to have recourse to the courts of law for the recovery of our just rights, notwithstanding the opinions of eminent counsel in Ohio that the action of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company was in accordance with the contract, and in all respects regular, is perverting the high standing which that Company has sustained among the holders of corporate securities—contrary, we believe, to the wishes of its most talented stockholders and injurious to all the parties interested in that Road.

Resolved, That the manner in which this guarantee was given in the name in which the indorsing roads knew it was accepted by the purchasers of these bonds. It was no qualified commitment, but a simple obligation, clearly expressed, binding in law, in honor, and in equity. And the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company might with as much propriety repudiate its stock certificates, bearing the same evidence of validity, as to dishonor the obligation in question.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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